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17 176

PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

As stated in previous editions, this little work is not intended to be used as a substitute for the Pharmacopœia, but is simply designed to supply a compendious, yet complete epitome, for the daily use and reference of the Prescriber, Dispenser, and Student.

In order to make it still more useful, the Author has entirely re-modelled the Materia Medica portion, and extended it so as to include a condensed account of almost every non-officinal as well as officinal drug; and by grouping all the preparations in general use under their respective drugs, with their relative strength and dose, the prescriber will be enabled readily to select the particular remedy he may require.

A few non-officinal formulæ have been added, and some other improvements made, which the Author trusts will increase its utility and value as a reliable and convenient book of reference.

51, Great George Street, Liverpool,
September, 1869.

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ALTERATIONS OF NOMENCLATURE.

PRESENT NAME.	FORMER NAMES & SYNONYMS.
Acidum Hydrochloricum....	Acidum Muriaticum. E. D.
Æther......................	Æther Sulphuricus. E. D.
Ammonii Chloridum	Ammoniæ Hydrochloras. 1864. Ammoniæ Murias. E. D. Sal Ammoniac.
Ammoniæ Carbonas	Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonas. L. D.
Antimonium Nigrum........	Antimonium Sulphuretum. 1864.
Antimonium Sulphuratum ..	Antimonii Oxysulphuretum. L. " Sulphuretum Aureum. E. " " Præcip. D.
Antimonium Tartaratum....	Antimonii Potassio-tartras. L. Antimonium Tartarizatum. E. D.
Bismuthi Subnitras	Bismuthum Album. 1864. Bismuthi Trisnitras. L.
Borax......................	Sodæ Biboras. D.
Calcis Phosphas	Calcis Phosphas Præcipitata. 1864.
Chloroformum..............	*Syn.* Terchloride of Formyl.
Ferri Oxidum Magneticum ..	Ferri Oxidum Nigrum. E.
" Perchlor. Fort. Liq. ..	" Perchloridi Liquor. 1864.
" " Tinctura	" Sesquichloridi Tinct. L. " Muriatis Tinct. E.
" Peroxidum Hydratum..	" Peroxidum. 1864. " Sesquioxidum. L. " Oxidum Rubrum. E.
" Oxidum Humidum	" Peroxidum Hydratum. 1864.
Ferrum Redactum	Ferri Pulvis. D. (Quevenne's Iron.)
" Tartaratum	" Potassio-tartras. L. Ferrum Tartarizatum. E. D.
Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum	Hydrargyri Biniodidum. L. E.
" " Viride..	" Iodidum. L.

Hydrarg. Oxidum Rubrum.	Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxidum.
„ Perchloridum....	Hydrargyrum Corros. Sublim. 1864 Hydrargyri Bichloridum. L.
„ Subchloridum ..	Calomelas. 1864. E. D. Hydrargyri Chloridum. L.
Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum..	„ Ammonio-Chloridum. L. D. „ Præcipitatum Album. E.
Liquor Antimonii Chloridi ..	Liquor Antimonii Perchloridi.
„ Epispasticus	Linimentum Cantharidis. 1864.
Mistura Gentianæ	Infusum Gentianæ Comp. 1864.
Morphiæ Hydrochloras......	Morphiæ Murias. E. D.
Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co...	Pil. Calomelas Comp. 1864.
Pil. Saponis Comp..........	Pil. Opii. 1864.
Plumbi Oxidum	Lythargyrum. 1864.
Plumbi Subacetatis Liquor..	Plumbi Diacetatis Liquor.
Potassa Caustica............	Potassa. E. Potassæ Hydras. L.
Potassa Sulphurata	Potassii Sulphuretum. L. E. Hepar Sulphuris. D.
Potassæ Prussias Flava......	*Syn.* Ferro-cyanide of Potassium.
„ Tartras	*Syn.* Soluble Tartar.
„ „ Acida......	*Syn.* Potassæ Bitartras.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp. ..	Pulv. Ipecac. c Opio. 1864.
„ Kino Comp.	„ Kino c Opio. 1864.
Quiniæ Sulphas	Quiniæ Disulphas.
Soda Tartarata	Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras. 1864. Sodæ Potassio-tartras. L. *Syn* Rochelle Salts.
Tinctura Camphoræ Comp...	Tinctura Camph. c Opio. 1864.
Unguen. Hydrarg. Subchlor..	Unguentum Calomelanos.
„ Iodi	„ Iodi Comp.
„ *Zinci*..............	„ Zinci Oxidi.

THE FORMULÆ
OF THE
BRITISH AND LO
PHARMACOPŒIAS
OF 1867 & 1851.

(SOLIDS BY WEIGHT: LIQUIDS BY MEASUR

tum.

An acid liquid, prepared from malt and u
grain, by the acetous fermentation; conta
per cent. of anhydrous acid.

ose—1 to 2 drs.

n Cantharidis.

	BRITISH.	LOND
tharides in powder..............	2 oz.	... 2 oz
ial Acetic Acid	2 oz.	...
ic Acid	18 oz.	... 20 oz.

3 oz. of the acetic acid with the glacial acid a
ntharides; macerate at 200° for two hours, then
late; lastly, pass the remaining acetic acid thr
press the contents, and filter. Product—1 pint.
f Cantharides in 10; about half the strength of
h and Dublin Pharmacopœias.)

A

Acetum Scillæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Squill bruised	2½ oz.	...	2½ oz.
Dilute Acetic Acid	20 oz.	...	20 oz.
Proof Spirit	1½ oz.	...	1½ oz.

Macerate 7 days, add spirit, and filter.

Dose—15 to 40 minims.

Acidum Aceticum.

An acid liquid prepared from wood, by destructive distillation, and containing 28 per cent. of anhydrous acid, or 33⅓ per cent. of glacial acid. Sp.gr. 1·044.

Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Acetic Acid...............................	1 pt.	..	23 dr.
Distilled Water........................	7 pt.	ad.	1 pt.
	S.G. 1·006		S.G. 1·008

Contains 3·63 per cent. of anhydrous acid.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; alk. carbonates, alk. earths, metallic oxides and carbonates; many metals and other substances acted on by acids. **Dose**—1 to 2 drs.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale.

Monohydrated Acetic Acid (HO, $C_4 H_3 O_3$ eq. 60, or $\mathbf{HC\,H_3\,O_2}$.), containing 84 per cent. of anhydrous acid. $C_4 H_3 O_3$ or $\mathbf{C_4\,H_6\,O_3}$, (3 times the strength of Acidum Aceticum.)

Sp.gr. 1·065, congeals at 34°.

Acidum Arseniosum. (AsO_3 eq. 99 or $\mathbf{As_2\,O_3}$ eq. 198.)

Commercial Arsenious Acid, purified by sublimati
soluble in 100 parts of cold, or 20 of boiling w

Incompatibles—*See Liq.* Arsenicalis. **Dose**—1-60th
1-12th in solution.

Acidum Benzoicum. ($HO, C_{14} H_5 O_3$ or $\mathbf{HC_7 \cdot H_5 O_2}$) eq. 122.

A crystalline acid obtained from Benzoin by sublimation; soluble in 300 parts of water, or 4 of spirit.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; carbonates; metallic oxides, and all substances that neutralise or combine with acids. **Dose**—10 to 15 grs. in water, or made into pills with glycerine.

Acidum Carbolicum. ($HO, C_{12} H_5 O$ or $\mathbf{HC_6 H_5 O}$) eq. 94.

Carbolic Acid—An acid obtained from coal tar oil by distillation; melts at 95°, boils at 370°; sp.gr. 1·065; it is freely soluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether, oils, and in 15 parts of water.

Dose—1 gr. in water; as Injection, ¼ gr. to 1 oz.; Gargle, 2 grs. to 1 oz.; Lotion, 5 to 20 grs. to 1 oz. of water; Ointment, 30 grs. to 1 oz. of lard; 1 in 100 for the spray apparatus.

Acidum Citricum. ($3HO, C_{12} H_5 O_{11} + 2HO$ or $\mathbf{H_3 C_6 H_5 O_7, H_2 O}$) eq. 210.

An acid obtained from lemon or lime juice; solubility—10 in 6 of water, 10 in 15 of spirit, and in 2 of glycerine. 20 grs. are neutralised by 29 grs. potass. bicarb.; 24 grs. sodæ bicarb.; 17 grs. ammon. carb.; and are equal to about 5 drs. lemon juice.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; alkaline earths, carbonates and sulphurets; Soaps. **Dose**—10 to 30 grains.

Acidum Gallicum. ($3HO, C_{14} H_3 O_7 + 2HO$ or $\mathbf{H_3 C_7 H_3 O_5, H_2 O}$) eq. 188.

Gallic Acid—A crystalline acid prepared from galls; soluble in 100 parts of cold, or 3 parts of boiling water, 8 of spirit, and 20 of glycerine, or 5 if heated.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; lime water; salts of iron, and of most metals; the preparations of Cinchona bark. **Dose**—2 to 10 grs. in solution, or in pills made with glycerine. The spirituous solution becomes *brown by* keeping.

Acidum Hydrochloricum.

(HCl or **HCl**) eq. 36·5, dissolved in water, containing 31·8 per cent. of real acid, by weight Sp.gr. 1·160.

Antidotes.—Chalk, magnesia, olive oil, demulcent drinks.
Incompatibles—Alkalies; earths; oxides and their carbonates; potas. sulphuret; potas. tart.; antim. tart.; prep. of potash and soda; argent. nit., plumb. acet., and all substances acted on by acids.

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hydrochloric Acid	8 oz.	7½ oz.
Distilled Water	18½ oz.	22½ oz.
(Product, 26½ oz. at 60°.)	s.g. 1·052	s.g. 1·043;

OR,

(Hydrochloric Acid, 3060 gr.—Dist. water to 20 oz.)

Contains 10½ per cent. of gas, or 1 part of strong acid in about 3¼ parts.

Dose—10 to 30 minims.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum. (HC_2N or **HCN**) eq. 27.

Dissolved in water; sp.gr. 0·997, containing 2 per cent. by weight of anhydrous acid (Scheele's contains from 4 to 5 per cent., but is very variable).

Incompatibles—Argent. nit.; hyd. binoxid; most metallic salts; alkaline sulphurets, and strychnia.
Dose—2 to 8 mins.; as a Lotion to allay itching 2 drs. to 8 oz. of water; Ointment, ½ dr. to 1 oz.
Antidotes.—Moist peroxide of iron, or tincture of perchloride of iron saturated with carbonate of ammonia; cold affusion; artificial respiration.

Acidum Nitricum.

An acid containing 60 per cent. of anhydrous acid. (NO_5 eq. 54 or N_2O_5 eq. 108). Sp.gr. 1·420, same strength as P. L. 5 measures of acid, sp.gr. 1·500, and 2 of water, make acid of the sp.gr. 1·420.

Antidotes.—*Chalk,* magnesia, olive oil, demulcent drinks.
Incompatibles—*Oxides*, earths, alkalies, and their carbonates, ***sulphurets*** *; plumb*. acet.; and potas. acet.

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Nitric Acid	6 oz.	6 oz.
Distilled Water	25 oz.	34 oz.
(Product, 31 fl. oz. at 60°)	S.G. 1·101.	S.G. 1·082.

OR,

(Nitric Acid, 2400 gr. w.—Dist. water ad. 1 pint.)

Dose—10 to 30 m. (Contains 15 per cent. of anhydrous acid, or about 1 m. of strong acid in 5 mins.)

Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum.

Nitric Acid	3 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	4 oz.
Distilled Water	25 oz.
	S.G. 1·074

Mix the acids 24 hours before adding the water. 16 mins. contain 1½ m. of nitric acid and 2 m. of hydrochloric acid.

Incompatibles—See Acid Hydrochloric. **Dose**—5 to 20 m.

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum. ($3HO,PO_5$ or H_3PO_4) eq. 98, dissolved in water.

Dilute phosphoric acid, containing 10 per cent. of anhydrous phosphoric acid. PO_5 or P_2O_5. Sp.gr. 1·080.

Incompatibles—Alkalies, earths, some metals and metallic oxides, and all other substances incompatible with acids. **Dose**—10 to 30 mins.

Acidum Sulphuricum.

Monohydrated Sulphuric Acid, (HO,SO_3 eq. 49, or H_2SO_4 eq. 98), containing about 79 per cent. of Anhydrous Acid, (SO_3 or SO_3) eq. 80. Sp.gr. 1·843.

Antidotes.—*Magnesia*, chalk, olive oil, demulcent drinks.
Incompatibles—*Most* of the metals and their oxides; earths *and their carbonates*; alkaline carbonates; plumb. acet. *calc. chlor.*

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.

Sulphuric Acid...............	2419 gr.w. or	3 oz.
Rectified Spirit		40 oz.
Cinnamon, in coarse powder		2 oz.
Ginger, in coarse powder.....................		1¼ oz.

Digest 7 days and filter s.g. 0·927.

Dose—5 to 30 mins. (contains 10·9 per cent. of anhydrous acid).

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sulphuric Acid	7 oz.	— 7½ oz.
Distilled Water	76½ oz.	ad. 80 oz.
(Product 82½ fl.oz. at 60°)	S.G. 1·094.	S.G. 1·094.

OR,

(Sulphuric acid, 1350 gr.w.—Dist. water to 20 fl.oz.)

Dose—5 to 30 mins. (12 m. contain 1 m. of strong acid, o 10·14 per cent. of anhydrous acid).

Acidum Sulphurosum.

Sulphurous acid gas, (SO_2 eq. 32, or $\mathbf{SO_2}$ eq. 64,) dissolved in water. Contains 9·2 per cent. by weight, or 33 times its volume of the gas. Sp.Gr. 1·040. Commercial acid, Sp.gr. 1·020 only. A powerful deoxidising, disinfecting, and antiseptic agent.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. As a Lotion, dilute with equal parts of water or glycerine. Gargle, 1 to 5 of water.

Acidum Tannicum. ($C_{54}H_{22}O_{34}$, or $\mathbf{C_{27}H_{22}O_{17}}$) eq. 618.

An acid obtained from galls, which yield about 33 per cent. Soluble in water 10 in 8, spirit 1 in 1, and glycerine 1 in 8, or if warmed 1 in 2, also in olive oil.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; lime water; salts of iron and most metals; gelatine.

Dose—2 to 10 grs. As dentifrice, 1 dr. in 1 oz.; injection or *lotion, 5 grs. in 1 oz.*; ointment, 40 grs. in 1 oz.; Excipient *for pills, glycerine.*

Acidum Tartaricum. ($2HO, C_8 H_4 O_{10}$, or $\mathbf{H_2 C_4 H_4 O_6}$,) eq. 150.

An acid obtained from the acid tartrate of potash, soluble in 8 parts of spirit, and 10 parts in 8 of water. 20 grs. are neutralised by 27 grs. Potas. Bicarb., 22 grs. Sodæ Bicarb., and 15½ Ammon. Carb.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; most earths, oxides, and their carbonates; salts of potash, lime, and lead. **Dose**—*10 to 30 grs.*

Aconitia. Aconitia P.L.

An alkaloid obtained from aconite root. *It is, without exception, the most virulent poison known, (Pereira.)* Used for ung. aconitia. Soluble in 150 parts of cold water, 50 of boiling water, more soluble in alcohol, entirely in ether.

Adeps Benzoatus.

Prepared Lard	16 oz.
Benzoin, in coarse powder	160 grs.

Heat in a water bath for two hours, stir frequently, and strain. (About 10 grs. to 1 oz.)

Adeps Præparatus.

Hog's fat, purified by the removal of the membranes, liquifying in a water bath, and straining through linen. (Keeps better if again heated until quite bright and free from water).

her. (Æther Sulphuricus P.L.)

Contains 92 per cent. of Oxide of Ethyl, ($C_4 H_5 O$, or $\mathbf{C_4 H_{10} O}$,) eq. 74, with about 8 per cent. of alcohol, Sp.gr. 0·735. Boils at 105°. Soluble in 10 part of water, freely in spirit.

e—*20 m. to 1 dr.*

Æther Purus. ($C_4 H_5 O$, or $\mathbf{C_4 H_{10} O}$,) free from alcohol or water.

Ether Distilled Water, of each	40 oz.
Lime, recently burned	¼ oz.
Chloride of Calcium	4 oz.

Wash the ether in two successive portions of the water, decant, and add the lime and calc. chlor ; and after standing 24 hours, distil with a gentle heat. Sp. gr. not exceeding ·720.

Alcohol Amylicum. Amylic Alcohol ; *syn.* Fousel Oil.

Amylic alcohol, $C_{10} H_{12} O_2$, or $\mathbf{C_5 H_{12} O}$, with a small proportion of other spirituous liquids. Sp. gr. ·818. Boiling point 270 degrees. Sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and essential oils.

Aluminium. Aluminum Al eq. 13·75, or **Al** eq. 27·5.

A silvery white metal, lighter than glass, having Sp.gr. 2·560

Alumen. $NH_4 O, SO_3, Al_2 O_3, 3SO_3, +24HO$, or $\mathbf{NH_4 Al(SO_4)_2, 12 H_2 O}$.

A sulphate of ammonia and alumina, crystallised from solution in water. Soluble in 12 parts of cold water, or 10 parts in 8 of boiling water.

Dose—10 to 20 grs.; as a gargle, 1 to 2 drs. in 6 oz.; collyrium 1 to 3 grs. in 1 oz.

Alumen Exsiccatum.

Alum deprived of its water of crystallisation by a heat not exceeding 400°. 100 parts yield 55 of dried alum ; used as an escharotic.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates ; lime ; *magnesia ; potas. tart.* ; plumb. acet. ; and all vegetable *astringents.*

Ammoniæ Benzoas. ($NH_4O,C_{14}H_5O_3$, or $\mathbf{NH_4C_7H_5O_2}$,) eq. 139.

Solution of Ammonia	3 oz.
Benzoic Acid	2 oz.
Distilled Water	4 oz.

Incompatibles—Persalts of iron, liq. potassæ and acids.

Dose—10 to 20 grs. With 3½ oz. of ammonia it makes a neutral salt. Diuretic in dropsy and gout. Soluble in 5 parts of water, or 12 parts of spirit.

Ammoniæ Carbonas. ($2NH_4O,3CO_2$, eq. 118, or $\mathbf{N_4H_{16}C_3O_8}$, eq. 236.)

A volatile and pungent ammoniacal salt, produced by submitting a mixture of sulphate of ammonia or chloride of ammonium, and carbonate of lime to sublimation. Soluble in 4 parts of water; sparingly in spirit.

Incompatibles—Acids, acidulous and earthy salts, and lime water.

Dose—3 to 10 grs. (20 grs. are neutralised by 23½ grs. of citric acid and 25½ grs. tartaric acid.)

Ammoniæ Phosphas. ($2NH_4O,HO,PO_5$, or $\mathbf{(NH_4)_2HPO_4}$,) eq. 132.

Strong solution of Ammonia	8 oz. or q.s.
Dilute Phosphoric Acid	20 oz.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. Soluble in 2 parts of water, insoluble in spirit. Diaphoretic in gout and rheumatism.

Ammonii Bromidum. (NH_4Br, or $\mathbf{NH_4Br}$,) eq. 98.

Bromide of Ammonium; soluble in 1½ parts of water, or 13 parts of spirit.

***Dose**—2 to 20 grs.* As a Gargle, 5 grs. to 1 oz. for relaxed *larynx; lozenges*, 2 grs. each. (Children, 1 to 5 grs. in *hooping* cough.)

Ammonii Chloridum. (NH_4Cl or $\mathbf{NH_4Cl}$) eq. 53·5.

Chloride of Ammonium. Soluble in 3 parts of water or 55 of spirit.

Dose—5 to 20 grs.; as lotion 1 in 10.

Antimonium. (Sb or $\mathbf{Sb}$) eq. 122.

Antimony—a brittle and crystalline metal of a silvery white colour. Sp.gr. 6·7. Fuses at 1150°.

Antimonii Oxidum. (SbO_3, eq. 146, or $\mathbf{Sb_2O_3}$, eq. 292.)

Oxide of Antimony.

Dose—1 to 4 grs.

Antimonium Nigrum.

Native sulphide of antimony (SbS_3 or $\mathbf{Sb_2S_3}$) purified from silicious matter by fusion, and afterwards reduced to fine powder.

Antimonium Sulphuratum. Sulphurated Antimony. SbS_3, or $\mathbf{Sb_2S_3}$, with a small and variable amount of SbO_3. Insoluble in water, soluble in caustic soda or HCl.

Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Antimonium Tartaratum. Tartarated Antimony.

$KO,SbO_3,C_8H_4O_{10}+2HO$, or $\mathbf{KSbC_4H_4O_7,H_2O}$, eq. 343.

Soluble in 20 parts of cold, or 2 of boiling water, insoluble in rect. spirit, partially in proof spirit.

Incompatibles—Acids; alkalies and their carbonates; some earths; metals and their oxides; aq. calc.; calc. chlor.; plumb. acet., and tinct. of galls; astringent infusions.

Dose—Diaphoretic, 1-16th to 1-6th gr.; depressant, 1-6th to *1 gr.; emetic,* 1 to 2 grs.

Antidotes.—*Astringent* infusions of catechu, oak bark, tannin, *&c.; afterwards* opiates, mustard poultices, warm bath.

Aqua Anethi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Dill Fruit, bruised	16 oz.	18 oz.
Water	2 gal.	2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of fruit in 10).

Aqua Aurantii Floris.

The distilled water of the flowers of Citrus bigaradia, and of C. aurantium, imported from France.

Aqua Camphoræ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Camphor, in small pieces	½ oz.	pulv. ½ oz.
Distilled Water	1 gal.	1 gal.

Dose—1 to 2 oz. (About ½ gr. of camphor in 1 oz.)

Aqua Carui.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Caraway Fruit bruised	16 oz.	18 oz.
Water	2 gal.	2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of fruit in 10).

Aqua Cinnamomi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	20 oz.	18 oz.
Water	2 gal.	2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of bark in 8.)

Aqua Destillata.

Water purified by distillation, rejecting the first and last portions.

Aqua Fœniculi.

Sweet Fennel Fruit, bruised	16 oz.
Water	2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of fruit in 10.)

qua Lauro-cerasi.

Fresh Laurel Leaves, chopped and bruised........................ 16 oz.
Water .... 2½ pt.
Macerate 24 hours and distil 20 oz.

Dose—5 to 30 m. (1 of leaves in 1¼.) Sedative, like hydrocyanic acid.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Peppermint	1½ drs. ...	2 drs.
Water	1½ gal. ...	1 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (About ½ gtt of oil in 1 oz.)

Aqua Menthæ Viridis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Spearmint........................	1½ drs. ...	2 drs.
Water	1½ gal. ...	1 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (About ½ gtt of oil in 1 oz.)

Aqua Pimentæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pimento, bruised	14 oz. ...	12 oz.
Water	2 gal. ...	2 ga

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of berries in 11½.)

Aqua Rosæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDO
Fresh Petals of the 100-leaved Rose	10 lb. ...	7½
Water	2 gal. ...	2

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of petals in 1.)

Aqua Sambuci.

	BRITISH.	L
Fresh Elder Flowers	10 lb. ...	
Water	2 gal. ...	

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of flowers in 1.)

Argenti Nitras. (AgO,NO_5 or $\mathbf{AgNO_3}$) eq. 170.

Refined Silver	3 oz.
Nitric Acid	2½ oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

Solubility, 100 grs. in 50 mins. of water at 60°.

Incompatibles—Almost all spring and river water; potash, soda and their carbonates; soaps; lime water; sulphuric, hydrochloric, tartaric acids, and their salts; ammon. carb.; liq. arsen.; acid hydrosulph.; astringent vegetable infusions. **Dose**—1-6th to ½ gr. As lotion or injection, 1 to 4 grs. to 1 oz. To sponge relaxed throat, 10 grs. to 1 oz. **Antidote**—Common salt dissolved in water.

Argenti Oxidum. (AgO eq. 116 or $\mathbf{AgO}$ eq. 232.)

Nitrate of Silver, in crystals	½ oz.
Solution of Lime	3½ pt.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Dose—½ to 2 grs. in pills. If prescribed with creasote, the oxide should be first diluted with liquorice powder, to prevent the mass exploding.

Argentum. ($Ag.O$, eq. 116 or $\mathbf{Ag_2O}$ eq. 232.)

A white, malleable and ductile soft metal; sp.gr. 10·5; fuses at 1873°; soluble in nitric acid.

Atropia. ($C_{34}H_{23}NO_6$ or $\mathbf{C_{17}H_{23}NO_3}$)eq. 289.

An alkaloid obtained from belladonna root—an active poison. Soluble in 500 parts of water; 8 parts of spirit; freely in ether. Used only externally for dilating the pupil of the eye.—See Liquor and Unguent. Atropiæ.

***Antidotes**—An emetic* of 10 grs. sulphate of copper, after*wards opiates* and brandy.

Atropiæ Sulphas

Atropia	120 grs.
Distilled Water	4 drs.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid	q.s.

Add the acid gradually to the atropia and water, to neutralisation, and evaporate to dryness, at a temperature not exceeding 100°. (Soluble in 4 parts of water.)

Beberiæ Sulphas. ($C_{35}H_{20}NO_6, HO, SO_3$ eq. 341 or $C_{35}H_{40}N_2O_6H_2SO_4$, eq. 682.)

The sulphate of Beberia obtained from Nectandra or Bebeeru bark; soluble in 80 parts of water, sparingly in spirit.

Dose—1 to 5 gr. as a tonic; 5 to 10 gr. antiperiodic.
Incompatibles—Alkalies, bromide and iodide of potas., tartrates, astringent infusions, and tinctures.

Bismuthi Carbonas. $2(BiO_3CO_2)HO$ eq. 521 or $2(Bi_2CO_5)H_2O$, eq. 1042.)

Purified Bismuth, in small pieces	2 oz.
Nitric Acid	4 oz.
Carbonate of Ammonia	6 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. As an ointment, 1 to 4 drs.

Bismuthi Subnitras. (BiO_3N_5 2HO, or $BiNO\,H_2O$, eq. 306.)

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Bismuth, in small pieces	2 oz.	...	2 oz.
Nitric Acid	4 oz.	...	3 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.	...	6 pt.

***Incompatibles**—The* alkalies, and their carbonates a *sulphurets; lime* water. **Dose**—5 to 20 grs.

ismuthum Purificatum. Bi or **Bi** eq. 210

Bismuth	10 oz.
Nitrate of Potash, in powder	2 oz.

Sp.gr. 9·8, Fuses at 507.

orax. ($NaO, 2BO_3 + 10HO$ or $\mathbf{N_2\,B_4\,O_7\,,10H_2\,O}$, eq. 382.

Biborate of Soda. Soluble in 22 parts of water, or in 12 parts by the aid of 1 part of glycerine, in equal parts of glycerine, insoluble in spirit, solidifies with mucilage. It is imported in the crude state from India, and is manufactured from the native boracic acid of Tuscany and the native borate of lime of Peru.

Dose—5 to 40 grs.
Incompatibles—Mineral acids and salts ; mucilage of acacia

romum. (Br. eq. 80 or **Br** eq. 80.)
A liquid non-metallic element, obtained from sea water, and some saline springs.

imii Iodidum. ($Cd\,I$ eq. 183 or $\mathbf{Cd\,I_2}$ eq. 366.)
Prepared by direct combination of iodine and cadmium in the presence of water.

ii Chloridum. ($Ca\,Cl$ eq. 55·5 ; or $\mathbf{Ca\,Cl_2}$ eq. 111.)

Chloride of calcium, formed by neutralising hydrochloric acid with carbonate of lime, adding a little solution of chlorinated lime and slaked lime to the solution, filtering, evaporating until it becomes solid, and finally drying the salt at about 400°.

se—10 to 20 grs. Soluble in water, 1 in 2, and in alcohol.

Lime. ($Ca\,O$ eq. 28 or $\mathbf{Ca\,O}$ eq. 56.)
alkaline earth, obtained by calcining chalk or lime stone, so as to expel carbonic acid. Solubility in *water* at 32°, 13·25 grs. ; at 60°, 11·6 grs. and at *12°, 6·7* in 20 oz.

Calx Chlorata. Chlorinated Lime.

Obtained by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine, and consists of hypochlorate of lime, chloride of calcium and hydrate of lime.

Calcis Carbonas Præcipitata. (CaO,Co_2 eq. 50 or $\mathbf{CaCo_3}$ eq. 100.)

Precipitated carbonate of lime; insoluble in water; soluble in dilute nitric acid

Incompatibles—Acids and acidulous salts.
Dose—10 to 60 grs.

Calcis Hydras. (CaO,HO eq. 37, or $\mathbf{Ca,H_2\,O_2}$ eq. 74.)

Lime	32 oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

Soluble in 800 parts of water.

Calcis Phosphas. ($3CaO,PO_5$ eq. 155, or $\mathbf{Ca_3\,P_2\,O_8}$ **eq.** 310.)

Phosphate of lime; an insoluble white powder; contained in pulvis antimonialis.

Dose—10 to 20 grs.

Carbo Animalis. Animal Charcoal.

The residue of bones, calcined without access of air; consists principally of charcoal, phosphate, and carbonate of lime.

Carbo Animalis Purificatus. Purified Animal Charcoal.

Animal Charcoal, from which the earthy salts have been almost wholly removed, by means of hydrochloric *acid; an excellent* deodorising and decolorising agent, *said also to counteract* the poisonous effects of *morphia, strychnia* and aconitia.

Carbo Ligni. Wood Charcoal.

Wood charred by exposure to a red heat, without access of air. Antiseptic and absorbent in dyspepsia, attended with flatulence and acidity.

Dose—20 to 60.

Cataplasma Carbonis.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Wood Charcoal, in powder	½ oz.	3 dr.
Crumb of Bread	2 oz.	2 oz.
Linseed Meal	1½ oz.	10 dr.
Boiling Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Cataplasma Conii.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hemlock Leaf, in powder	1 oz.	Ext. 1 oz.
Linseed Meal	3 oz.	4½ oz.
Boiling Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Cataplasma Fermenti.	BRITISH.	LONDON
Beer Yeast	6 oz.	5 oz.
Wheaten Flour	14 oz.	12 oz.
Water, at 100°	6 oz.	5 oz.

Cataplasma Lini.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Linseed Meal	4 oz.	4½ oz.
Olive Oil	½ oz.	
Boiling Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Cataplasma Sinapis.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Mustard, in powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Linseed Meal	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Boiling Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Cataplasma Sodæ Chloratæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Solution of Chlorinated Soda	2 oz.	...	2 oz.
Linseed Meal	4 oz.	...	4½ oz.
Boiling Water........................	8 oz.	...	6 oz.

Cera Alba. White Wax.

Yellow wax, bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light. (Should not melt below 150°.)

Cera Flava. Yellow Wax.

The prepared honeycomb of the hive bee, *Apis mellifica* (Hymenoptera.) (Should not melt below 140°)

Cerevisiæ Fermentum. Beer Yeast.

The ferment in brewing beer, insoluble in alcohol or water, antiseptic and stimulant.

Dose—½ to 1 oz.

Cerii Oxalas. Oxalate of Cerium.

($2\,CeO, C_4O_6 + 6\,HO$ or $\mathbf{CeC_2O_4\,3H_2O}$ eq. 234.)

A white insoluble powder obtained by adding solution of oxalate of ammonia to a soluble salt of cerium. Sedative tonic.

Dose—1 to 2 grs.

Charta Epispastica. Blistering Paper.

White Wax..	4 oz.
Spermaceti	1½ oz.
Olive Oil	2 oz.
Resin	¾ oz.
Canada Balsam	¼ oz.
Cantharides, in powder........................	1 oz.
Distilled Water	6 oz.

Digest all the ingredients, excepting the canada balsam in a water bath for two hours, stirring constantly, then strain. Mix the balsam with the plaster in a shallow vessel and pass strips of paper over the surface of the hot liquid, so as to receive a thin coating of *the plaster,*

Chloroformum. (C_2HCl_3 or $\mathbf{CHCl_3}$. eq. 119·5.)

A volatile fluid obtained by distillation from a mixture of chloride of lime. slaked lime, spirit, and water. Sp.gr. 1·490. Solubility in spirit 10 in 6; ether, 1 in 8; water, 1 in 200; olive oil or turpentine, freely; insoluble in glycerine. It dissolves most resins, amber, camphor, guttapercha, caoutchouc, wax, iodine, bromine, sulphur, phosphorus and the vegetable alkaloids.

Dose—1 to 5 mins. Brit. Pharm. dose 3 to 10 mims.
Antidotes—Pure fresh air; artificial respiration; ammonia to the nostrils; cold water to the head; heat and friction to the chest and abdomen.

Collodium. Formerly Collodion.

Pyroxylin	1 oz.
Ether	36 oz.
Rectified Spirit	12 oz.

Collodium Flexile.

Collodion	6 oz.
Canada Balsam	120 grs.
Castor Oil	1 dr.

Confectio Opii.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Compound Powder of Opium	192 grs.	210 grs.
Syrup	1 oz.	1 oz.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. (1 gr. of opium in 40 grs.)

Confectio Piperis.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Black Pepper, in fine powder	2 oz.	3 oz.
Clarified Honey	15 oz.	6 oz.
Caraway Fruit, in fine powder	3 oz.	Sacch. 6 oz. Fœnic 9 oz. Inulæ 3 oz.

Dose—*1 to 2* drs. (6 grs. of pepper in 1 dr.)

Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hips, deprived of their Seeds	16 oz.	12 oz.
Refined Sugar	32 oz.	20 oz.

Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fresh Red Rose Petals	16 oz.	16 oz.
Refined Sugar	48 oz.	48 oz.

Confectio Scammonii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Scammony, in fine powder	3 oz.	3 oz.
Ginger in fine powder	1½ oz.	1½ oz.
Oil of Caraway	60 m.	60 m.
Oil of Cloves	30 m.	Cloves 1½ oz.
Syrup	3 oz.	S. Ros. q.s.
Clarified Honey	1½ oz.	

Dose—10 to 30 grs. (10 grs. of scammony in 30 grs.)

Confectio Sennæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Senna, in fine powder	7 oz.	8 oz.
Coriander Fruit, in fine powder	3 oz.	4 oz.
Figs	12 oz.	12 oz.
Tamarinds	9 oz.	6 oz.
Cassia Pulp	9 oz.	6 oz.
Prunes	6 oz.	6 oz.
Extract of Liquorice	¾ oz.	root 3 oz.
Refined Sugar	30 oz.	30 oz.
Distilled Water	24 oz.	60 oz.

(Product 75 oz.)

Dose—1 to 2 drs, (6½ grs. of senna in 1 dr.)

Confectio Sulphuris.

Sublimed Sulphur	4 oz.
Acid Tartrate of Potash, in powder	1 oz.
Syrup of Orange Peel	4 oz.

***Dose**—1 to 2 drs.*

Confectio Terebinthinæ.

Oil of Turpentine	1 oz.
Liquorice Powder	1 oz.
Clarified Honey	2 oz.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (15 mins. of turpentine in 1 dr.)

Creasotum. Creasote. ($C_{28}H_{16}O_4$ eq. 216.)

A product of the distillation of wood tar; sp.gr. 1·071. Sparingly soluble in water; freely in ether, alcohol, and glacial acetic acid.

Dose—1 to 3 drops.

Creta Præparata. (CaO,CO_2 eq. 50 or $\mathbf{CaCo_2}$ eq. 100.)

Chalk purified by washing with water.

Incompatibles—See calcis carb. precip.

Dose—10 to 60 grs.

Cupri Sulphas. ($CuO,SO_3 + 5HO$ or $\mathbf{CuSO_4\ 5H_2\ O.}$) eq. 249·5.

Commercial sulphate of copper, re-crystallised; soluble in 3 parts of water.

Dose—Astringent, ¼ to 2 grs. Emetic, 5 to 10 grs. Lotion, 2 to 4 grs. in 1 oz. Injection, 1 to 4 grs. in 1 oz.

Cuprum. Copper. (Cu eq. 31·75 or **Cu** eq. 63·5)

Sp.gr. 8·9. Copper wire, No. 25 is used in making sp. *æther nit.* fuses at 1996°.

Decoctum Aloes Compositum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ext. of Socotrine Aloes	120 grs.	90 grs.
Myrrh, bruised	90 grs.	90 grs.
Saffron, chopped fine	90 grs.	90 grs.
Carbonate of Potash	60 grs.	60 grs.
Extract of Liquorice	1 oz.	7 drs.
Compound Tincture of Cardamoms	8 oz.	7 oz.
Distilled Water	22 oz.	20 oz.
Boil 5 minutes, product,	30 oz.	27 oz.

(Contains 4 gr. Extract of aloes in 1 oz.)

Incompatibles—Acids; acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts; and all substances which are decomposed by potas. carb.

Dose—½ to 2 oz.

Decoctum Cetrariæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Iceland Moss	1 oz.	5 dr.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	1 pt.

Boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain while hot, product, 20 fl.oz.

Incompatibles—The alkalies and their carbonates; most metallic salts, and iodine.

Decoctum Cinchonæ Flavæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Yellow Cinchona Bark, in coarse powder	1¼ oz.	10 dr.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	1 pt.

Boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain when cold, product 20 oz.

Incompatibles—The alkalies and their carbonates; lime water; most metallic salts and gelatine.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Decoctum Granati Radicis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pomegranate Root Bark sliced	2 oz.	Bark 2 oz.
Distilled Water	2 pt.	2 pt.

Boil to a pint, and strain.

Incompatibles—*The alkalies* and their carbonates; lime *water; most metallic* salts and preparations of cinchc *bark.* ***Dose****—1 to 2 oz.*

Decoctum Hæmatoxyli.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cinnamon, in coarse powder	60 grs.	
Logwood, in chips	1 oz.	2 drs.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	1½ pt.
Boil 10 minutes, add cinnamon towards the end; product	20 oz.	20 oz.

Incompatibles—Acids; lime water; and most metallic salts. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Decoctum Hordei.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pearl Barley	2 oz.	10 drs.
Distilled Water	1½ pt.	2¼ pt.

Wash in cold water, boil 20 minutes, and strain.

Decoctum Papaveris.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Poppy Capsules, bruised	2 oz.	2 oz.
Distilled Water	1½ pt.	2 pt.

Boil 10 minutes; product 20 oz.

Decoctum Pareiræ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pareira Root, sliced	1½ oz.	10 drs.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	1½ pt.

Boil 15 minutes; product, 1 pt.

Incompatibles—The persalts of iron and most metallic preparations. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Decoctum Quercus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oak Bark, bruised	1¼ oz.	10 drs.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	1 pt.

Boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel; product, 1 pt.

Incompatibles—Metallic salts; sol. of isinglass; dec. cinchona. Alkalies destroy its astringency.

Decoctum Sarsæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Jamaica Sarsaparilla, cut transversely	2½ oz.	split 2½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	1½ pt.	2 pt.

Digest 1 hour, boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel; product 1 pt.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; lime water; plumb. acet.; some salts of mercury, and other metals. **Dose**—2 to 10 oz.

Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Jamaica Sarsaparilla, cut transversely	2½ oz.	split 2½ oz.
Sassafras, in chips	¼ oz.	2½ drs.
Guaiacum Wood Turnings	¼ oz.	2½ drs.
Fresh Liquorice Root, bruised	¼ oz.	2½ drs.
Mezereon Bark	60 grs.	45 grs.
Boiling Distilled Water	1½ pt.	1 pt.

Digest 1 hour, boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, product, 1 pt.

Dose—2 to 10 oz.

Decoctum Scoparii.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Broom Tops, dried	1 oz.	½ oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.	20 oz.
		Juniper ½ oz.
		Dandelion ½ oz.

Boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, product, 20 oz.

Dose—2 to 4 oz.

Decoctum Taraxaci.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Dried Dandelion Root, sliced and *bruised*	1 oz.	fresh 4 oz.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	1½ pt.
Boil 10 minutes, product	20 oz.	20 oz.

Dose—2 to 4 oz.

Decoctum Ulmi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Elm Bark, cut in small pieces	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Distilled Water	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Boil 10 minutes.

Dose—2 to 4 oz.

Digitalinum. Digitalin.

The active principle obtained from digitalis.

Dose—1-60th to 1-30th gr.

Elaterium. Extractum Elaterii P.L.

The dried sediment of the juice of the fruit of squirting cucumber, very nearly ripe.

Dose—1-16th to ½ gr.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci c. Hydrarg.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ammoniacum	12 oz.	12 oz.
Mercury	3 oz.	3 oz.
Olive Oil	1 dr.	1 dr.
Sublimed Sulphur	8 grs.	8 grs.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Extract of Belladonna	3 oz.	3 oz.
Resin Plaster	3 oz.	E. Sap. 3 oz.
Rectified Spirit	6 oz.	

Rub the extract and spirit in a mortar, and when the insoluble matter has subsided, decant the clear solution. Remove the spirit by distillation, and mix the extract obtained with the resin plaster, by heating in a water bath to a proper consistence.

plastrum Calefaciens.

Cantharides, in coarse powder	4 oz.
Boiling Water	20 oz.
Expressed Oil of Nutmeg	4 oz.
Yellow Wax	4 oz.
Resin	4 oz.
Soap Plaster	52 oz.
Resin Plaster	32 oz.

1 part of cantharides in 25 parts.

Emplastrum Cantharidis.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Cantharides, in fine powder	12 oz.	...	12 oz.
Yellow Wax	7½ oz.	...	7½ oz.
Prepared Suet	7½ oz.	...	7½ oz.
Resin	3 oz.	...	3 oz.
Lard	6 oz.	...	6 oz.

1 part of cantharides in 3 parts.

Emplastrum Cerati Saponis.

Hard Soap, in powder	10 oz.
Yellow Wax	12½ oz.
Olive Oil	20 oz.
Oxide of Lead	15 oz.
Vinegar	1 gal.

Emplastrum Ferri.	BRITISH		LONDO
Hyd. Peroxide of Iron, in fine powder	1 oz.	...	1 o
Burgundy Pitch	2 oz.	G. Thus.	2
Lead Plaster	8 oz.	...	8

Emplastrum Galbani.	BRITISH.		LON
Galbanum	1 oz.	...	2
Ammoniacum	1 oz.	A. Tur	
Yellow Wax	1 oz.	G. Th	
Lead Plaster	8 oz.	...	

Emplastrum Hydrargyri.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Mercury	3 oz.	3 oz.
Olive Oil	1 dr.	1 dr.
Sublimed Sulphur	8 grs.	8 grs.
Lead Plaster	6 oz.	12 oz.

Emplastrum Opii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Opium, in very fine powder	1 oz.	Ext. 1 oz.
Resin Plaster	9 oz.	Thus. 2 oz.
		Aqua. Bul. 1 oz.
		Emp. Plumb. 8 oz.

1 part of Opium in 10 parts.

Emplastrum Picis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Burgundy Pitch	26 oz.	24 oz.
Frankincense	13 oz.	12 oz.
Resin	4½ oz.	4 oz.
Expressed Oil of Nutmeg	1 oz.	1 oz.
Yellow Wax	4½ oz.	4 oz.
Olive Oil	2 oz.	2 oz.
Water	2 oz.	2 oz.

Emplastrum Plumbi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oxide of Lead	64 oz.	72 oz.
Olive Oil	1 gal.	1 gal.
Water	3½ pt.	2 pt.

Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi.

Iodide of Lead	1 oz.
Soap Plaster	4 oz.
Resin Plaster	4 oz.

mplastrum Resinæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Resin	4 oz.	...	4 oz.
Lead Plaster	32 oz.	...	18 oz.
Hard Soap	2 oz.		

Emplastrum Saponis.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Hard Soap	6 oz.	...	6 oz.
Lead Plaster	36 oz.	...	36 oz.
Resin, in powder	1 oz.	...	1 oz.

Enema Aloes.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Aloes	40 grs.	...	40 grs.
Carbonate of Potash	15 grs.	...	15 grs.
Mucilage of Starch	10 oz.	D. Hord.	10 oz.

Mix for one enema. As an anthelmintic 3 to 5 oz. is sufficient.

Enema Assafœtidæ.

	BRITISH.		DONDON.
Assafœtida	30 grs.	...	30 grs.
Distilled Water	4 oz.	D. Hord.	5 oz.

Rub the assafœtida with the water, added gradually, for one enema.

Enema Magnesiæ Sulphatis.

Sulphate of Magnesia	1 oz.
Olive Oil	1 oz.
Mucilage of Starch	15 oz.

Dissolve the sulphate in the mucilage, then add the oil *for one* enema.

Enema Opii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Tincture of Opium	30 m.	15 m.
Mucilage of Starch	2 oz.	2 oz.

Mix for one enema.

Enema Tabaci.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Leaf Tobacco	20 grs.	20 grs.
Boiling Water	8 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse half an hour and strain—for one enema.

Enema Terebinthinæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Turpentine	1 oz.	1 oz.
Mucilage of Starch	15 oz.	D. Hord. 19 oz. Yolk of 1 Egg.

Mix for one enema.

Essentia Anisi.

	BRITISH.	DUBLIN.
Oil of Aniseed	1 oz.	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 oz.	9 oz.

Dose—10 to 20 m. (1 of Oil in 5.)

Essentia Menthæ Piperitæ.

	BRITISH.	DUBLIN.
English Oil of Peppermint	1 oz.	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 oz.	9 oz.

Dose—10 to 20 m. (1 of Oil in 5.)

Extractum Aconiti.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and flowering tops of *aconite* evaporated to an extract.

(100 lbs. of plant yield 50 lbs. of juice or 7 lb. of extract.)

***Dose**—1 to 2 grs.*

Extractum Aloes Barbadensis.

Barbadoes aloes purified by solution in water, straining, and subsequent evaporation.

(100 parts yield 75 of extract.)

Dose—2 to 6 grs.

Extractum Aloes Socotrinæ. Ext. Aloes P.L.

Socotrine aloes purified as above.

(100 parts yield 50 of extract.)

Dose—2 to 6 grs.

Extractum Anthemidis.

Chamomile Flowers	16 oz.
Oil of Chamomile	15 m.
Distilled Water	1 gal.

(100 lbs. of flowers yield about 42 lbs. of extract.)

Dose—2 to 10 grs.

Extractum Belæ Liquidum.

Bael Fruit	16 oz.
Distilled Water	12 pt.
Rectified Spirit	2 oz.

Product, 16 fl. oz.

(1 oz. of extract is equal to 1 oz. of the fruit.)

Dose—1 to 2 drs.

Extractum Belladonnæ.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches of belladonna evaporated to an extract.

(100 lbs. of herb yield 16 lb. dried, or 56 lbs. of juice or 63 oz. of extract.)

***Dose*—¼ to 1 gr.**

xtractum Calumbæ.

Calumba Root, in coarse powder	16 oz.
Distilled Water	4 pt.

Dose—2 to 10 grs.

xtractum Cannabis Indicæ.

Indian Hemp, in coarse powder	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 pt.

Dose—¼ to 1 gr.

xtractum Cinchonæ Flavæ Liq.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Yellow Cinchona Bark, in coarse powder	16 oz.	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	1 oz.	q.s.
Distilled Water	q s.	q.s.

Product, 4 oz. S.G. 1·100.

(1 dr. is equivalent to ½ oz. of bark, or 10 oz. of inf. cinch. flav.)

Dose—10 to 30 m.

Extractum Colchici.

The juice of the fresh colchicum corms, evaporated to an extract, after the feculence has deposited.

(100 lbs. of corms yield 4 lbs. of extract.)

Dose—½ to 2 grs.

Extractum Colchici Aceticum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fresh Colchicum Corms, deprived of their coats	7 lb.	24 oz.
Acetic Acid	6 oz.	6 oz.

(100 lbs. of corms yield 5½ lbs. of extract.)

***Dose**—½ to 2 grs.*

Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum.

Colocynth pulp	6 oz.
Extract of Socotrine Aloes	12 oz.
Resin of Scammony	4 oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	3 oz.
Cardamom Seeds, in fine powder	1 oz.
Proof Spirit	1 gal.

(100 lbs. of pulp yield about 65 lbs. of simple extract.)

Dose—3 to 10 grs.

Extractum Conii.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and youn branches of hemlock, evaporated to an extract.

(100 lbs. yield about 5½ lbs. of extract.)

Dose—2 to 6 grs.

Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum.

Ergot, in coarse powder	16 oz.
Ether (should be 40 oz.)	20 oz.
Rectified Spirit	8 oz.
Distilled Water	3½ pt.

Product, 16 oz.

The ether is merely employed to separate the inert oil. (1 dr. is equivalent to 1 dr. of ergot.)

Dose—10 to 30 m.

Extractum Filicis Liquidum.

Fern root, in coarse powder	32 oz.
Ether	4 pt. or q.s.

Exhaust by percolation, and evaporate to an oily extract.

Dose—15 to 30 m.

Extractum Gentianæ.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Gentian Root	16 oz.	...	18 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	1 gal.	...	3 gal.

(100 lbs. of root yield about 50 lbs. of extract.)

Dose—2 to 10 grs.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Liquorice Root, in coarse powder	16 oz.	...	15 oz.
Distilled Water	4 pt.	...	1 gal.

Extractum Hæmatoxyli.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Logwood, in fine chips	16 oz.	...	15 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	1 gal.	...	1 gal.

(100 lbs. of wood yield about 18 lbs. of extract.)

Dose—10 to 30 grs.

Extractum Hyoscyami.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches of hyoscyamus, evaporated to an extract.

(100 lbs. yields 50 lbs. of juice, 5 lbs. of extract, or 15½ lbs. of dried leaves.)

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Extractum Jalapæ.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Jalap, in coarse powder	16 oz.	...	15 oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 pt.	...	4 pt.
Distilled Water	1 gal.	...	1 gal.

(100 lbs. of root yield 50 lbs. of extract.)

Dose—*5 to 15 grs.*

Extractum Krameriæ.

Rhatany, in coarse powder	16 oz.
Distilled Water	1½ gal. or q.s.

Dose—5 to 20 grs.

Extractum Lactucæ.

The expressed juice of the flowering herb of lettuce, evaporated at 160° to an extract.

(100 lbs of the plant yield 52 of juice, or 5¼ lbs. of extract.)

Dose—5 to 15 grs.

Extractum Lupuli.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hops	16 oz.	15 oz.
Rectified Spirit	1½ pt.	...
Distilled Water	1 gal.	1 gal.

Dose—5 to 15 grs.

Extractum Mezerei Æthereum.

Mezereon Bark, cut small	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	8 pt.
Ether	1 pt.

Extractum Nucis Vomicæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Nux Vomica	16 oz.	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	q.s.	6 pt.

Dose—½ to 2 grs. (16 oz. yield 1 oz. of extract.)

Extractum Opii.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Opium, in thin slices	16 oz.	18 oz.
Distilled Water	6 pt.	5 pt.

(100 lbs. of good opium yield 50 lbs. of extrac

Dose—½ to 2 grs.

Extractum Opii Liquidum.

Extract of Opium	1 oz.
Distilled Water	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 oz.

Product 20 oz. 1 gr. of extract of opium in 22 mins.

Incompatibles—Most metallic salts; the alkalies and their carbonates. **Dose**—10 to 40 mins.

Extractum Papaveris.

Poppy Capsules, freed from the seeds	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	2 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	q.s.

Dose—2 to 5 grs.

Extractum Pareiræ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pareira Root, in coarse powder	16 oz.	20 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	1 gal.	1 gal.

(100 lbs. of root yield about 6 lbs. of extract.)

Dose—10 to 20 grs.

Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum.

Pareira Root, in coarse powder	16 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	1 gal.
Rectified Spirit	3 fl.oz.

Product, 16 oz.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. 1 dr. is equal to 1 dr. of root or 4 grs. of solid extract.

Extractum Physostigmatis.

Calabar Bean, in coarse powder	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 pints.

Used externally for contracting the pupil of the eye. (Internally a strong sedative poison.) 100 lbs. of *beans* yield about 2 and 1-5th lbs. of extract.

***Dose**—1-16th to ½ gr.*

Extractum Quassiæ.

Quassia Wood, rasped	16 oz.
Distilled Water	Q.S.

100 lbs. of wood yield 2 and 1-12th lbs. of extract.

Dose—3 to 5 grs. 1 gr. is equal to 8 oz. inf. quassia.

Extractum Rhei.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhubarb, sliced or bruised	16 oz.	15 oz.
Rectified Spirit	10 oz.	proof 20 oz.
Distilled Water	5 pt.	7 pt.

100 lbs. of sound root yield 39 lbs. of extract.

Dose—5 to 15 grs. 1 gr. is equal to about 3 grs. of rhubarb.

Extractum Sarzæ Liquidum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Jamaica Sarsaparilla, cut transversely	16 oz.	20 oz.
Distilled Water at 160°	14 pt.	20 pt.
Rectified Spirit	1 oz.	1 oz.

Product, 8 oz ; sp.gr. 1·095. 100 lbs. of root yield from 25 to 30 lbs. of solid extract. The cortical part will yield one half.

Dose—2 to 4 drs. 1 oz. is equal to 2 oz. of root.

Extractum Stramonii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Stramonium Seeds, in coarse powder	16 oz.	15 oz.
Ether	q.s.	
Proof Spirit	q.s.	1 gal.
Distilled Water	q.s.	

100 lbs. of the seeds yield from 12 lbs. to 14 lbs. of extract.

***Dose**—¼ to ½ gr.*

Extractum Taraxaci.

The expressed juice of fresh dandelion root, evaporated at 160° to an extract, after the feculence has deposited.

100 lbs. of root yield 25 dried; 30 lbs. of juice, or 8 lbs. of extract.

Dose—5 to 30 grs.

Fel. Bovinum Purificatum.

Fresh Ox Bile	20 oz.
Rectified Spirit	40 oz.

Mix and set aside for 12 hours, decant and evaporate to an extract. Soluble in water and spirit; insoluble in ether.

Dose—5 to 10 grs., in pills, coated with an etherial tincture of tolu.

Ferri Arsenias. ($3\,Fe\,O, As\,O_5$ eq. 223 or $\mathbf{Fe_3\,As_2\,O_8}$ eq. 446) partially oxidised.

Sulphate of Iron	9 oz.
Arseniate of Soda, dried at 300°	4 oz.
Acetate of Soda	3 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	q.s.

Dose—1-16th to ¼ gr. in pill, the dose gradually increased.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharata.

Carbonate of Iron, $Fe\,O, C\,O_2$ eq. 58 or $\mathbf{Fe\,C\,O_3}$ eq. 116 mixed with peroxide of iron and sugar; the carbonate forming at least 57 per cent. of the mixture.

Sulphate of Iron	2 oz.
Carbonate of Ammonia	1¼ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	2 gal.
Refined Sugar	1 oz.

Incompatibles—Acids; acidulous salts; and all astringent *decoctions* and infusions. **Dose**—5 to 20 grs.

Ferri et Ammoniæ Citras.

Solution of Persulphate of Iron	8 oz.
Solution of Ammonia	19½ oz.
Citric Acids, in crystals	4 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Incompatibles—The mineral acids; potash; soda; water; and all preparations containing tannic acid.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. 10 parts soluble in 5 of water, but n spirit.

Ferri et Quinæ Citras.

Solution of Persulphate of Iron	4½ oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.
Citric Acid, in crystals	3 oz.
Sulphate of Quinia	1 oz.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid	12 drs.
Solution of Ammonia	q.s.

2 parts soluble in 1 of water. (1 gr. of Quinine in 6

Incompatibles—The mineral acids; potash, soda, amm and their carbonates; lime water; and all prepara containing tannic acid. **Dose**—5 to 10 grs.

Ferri Iodidum. (Fe I eq. 155 or **Fe** I_2 eq. 310) with 18 cent. of water, and a little oxide of

Fine Iron Wire	1½ oz.
Iodine	3 oz.
Distilled Water	15 oz.

Put the iodine, iron, and 12 oz. water into a flask; gently for 10 minutes, then boil until the frot comes white; filter quickly through wet calico a polished iron dish; wash the filter with remai water, and evaporate until a drop solidifies on ing; pour on porcelain; when cool break into ments, and keep in a stoppered bottle.

Incompatibles—Potash, soda, ammonia, and their carbon *lime water;* and all substances incompatible with *sulph.* Soluble in equal parts of water. **Dose**—1 to *(Contains* 1 *of* iron, 4¼ of iodine, and 1¼ of water, in

Ferri Oxidum Magneticum.

Magnetic oxide of iron (Fe_3O_4 or $\mathbf{Fe_3O_4}$) combined with about 20 per cent. of water of hydration, and containing about 9 per cent. of peroxide of iron.

Solution of Persulphate of Iron	5½ oz.
Sulphate of Iron	2 oz.
Solution of Soda	80 oz.
Distilled Water	q. s.

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum. Ferri Sesquioxidum P.L.

Hydrated peroxide of iron, a dark-brown powder, (Fe_2O_3HO, eq. 89, or $\mathbf{Fe_2O_3H_2O}$, eq. 178,) dried and heated until it ceases to lose weight.

Dose—5 to 30 grs.

Ferri Peroxidum Humidum. Ferri Peroxid. Hyd. 1864.

Hydrated peroxide of iron, with about 86 per cent. of uncombined water.

Solution of Persulphate of Iron	4 oz.
Solution of Soda	33 oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

(This preparation, when used, should be freshly made.)

Dose—¼ to ½ oz. Mix the iron with the water, add the soda, and wash the precipitate on a calico filter, until the filtrate ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium.

Ferri Phosphas. ($3FeO, PO_5$, eq. 179, or $\mathbf{Fe_3P_2O_8}$, eq. 358.)

Sulphate of Iron	3 oz.
Phosphate of Soda	2½ oz.
Acetate of Soda	1 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	4 pt.

Dissolve the iron in half the water and the salts of soda in the remainder; mix, and wash the precipitate on a calico filter, until the filtrate ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium; dry at 120°.

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Ferri Sulphas. ($FeO, SO_3 + 7HO$, eq. 139, or $FeSO_4.7H_2$ eq. 278.)

	BRITISH.		LONDO
Iron Wire	4 oz.	...	1 oz
Sulphuric Acid	4 oz.	...	1 oz
Distilled Water	1½ pt.	...	4 pt
	Fer. Sulph		48 oz

Solubility in water, 1 in 1½, insoluble in alcohol proof spirit.

Incompatibles—Potash, soda, ammonia and their carbonat lime water; calc. chlor.; plumb. acet.; soaps; baryt strontia; astringent vegetable substances.

Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Ferri Sulphas Granulata. ($FeO, SO_3 + 7HO$, eq. 139, **$FeSO_4\,7H_2O$**, eq. 278.

Iron Wire	4 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	4 oz.
Distilled Water	1½ pt.
Rectified Spirit	8 oz.

Pour the water on the iron, add the acid, and when t disengagement of gas has nearly ceased, boil for minutes, and filter into a vessel containing the spir

Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata.

Sulphate of iron dried at a moderate heat, and finall raised to 400°, until vapour ceases to be given off.

Dose—½ to 3 grs. (3 grs. are equal to 5 grs. of crystals.)

Ferrum Redactum.

Metallic iron, with a variable amount of magnetic oxi of iron, prepared by passing dry hydrogen over pe oxide of iron in a gun barrel.

Dissolves in hydrochloric acid with evolution of hydroge

***Dose**—1 to 5 grs.* (1 gr. is equal to 5 grs of citrate of iro

Ferrum Tartaratum. ($Fe_2O_3KO, C_8H_4O_{10}+HO$, eq. 268.)

Solution of Persulphate of iron	5½ oz.
Solution of Ammonia	10 oz.
Acid Tartrate of Potash	2 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Soluble in 4 parts of water, sparingly in spirit.

Incompatibles—The mineral acids; potash; soda; lime water; and all preparations containing tannic acid.

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Glycerinum. ($C_6H_8O_6$ or $C_3H_8O_3$ eq. 92.)

A sweet principle obtained from fats and fixed oils; sp gr. 1·250 to 1·260; soluble in water and alcohol; insoluble in chloroform, ether, and oils. It dissolves borax, bromine, iodine, iodide of sulphur, chlorides of potassium and sodium; the alkalies and some alkaline earths; most of the vegetable acids and alkaloids. It is antiseptic, and, in the proportion of 1 part to 10 of water, will preserve animal substances.

Dose—½ to 2 drs.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.

Carbolic Acid	1 oz.
Glycerine	4 oz.

Rub them together in a mortar until the acid is dissolved.

Glycerinum Acidi Callici.

Gallic Acid	1 oz.
Glycerine	4 oz.

Mix and dissolve with a gentle heat.

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Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. (HgO eq. 108, or **HgO** eq. 216.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Mercury, by weight	8 oz.	9 oz.
Nitric Acid	4½ oz.	4½ oz.
Water	2 oz.	10 oz.

Chiefly employed as an escharotic in powder or ointment.

Hydrargyri Perchloridum. (Hg Cl, or **Hg Cl_2** eq. 271.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sulphate of Mercury	20 oz.	Mercury 24 oz.
Chloride of Sodium, dried	16 oz.	18 oz.
Black Oxide of Manganese	1 oz.	Ac. Sul. 21½ fl. oz.

Incompatibles—Potash, soda, ammonia, and their carbonates; lime water; antim. tart.; argent. nit.; plumb. acet.; sulphurets; soaps; many metals; bitter and astringent infusions, or any containing albumen.

Soluble in 15 parts of water, 7 of spirit, and in ether.

Dose—1-16th to ⅛ gr. Collyrium 1 gr. in 8 oz. Gargle 2 grs. in 8 oz.
Antidotes—The white and yolk of eggs; flour and water or milk; demulcent drinks.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum. (Hg_2 Cl eq. 235·5, or **Hg Cl** 235·5.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sulphate of Mercury	10 oz.	Ac. Sul. 21½ drs.
Mercury, by weight	7 oz.	6 oz.
Chloride of Sodium, dried	5 oz.	18 drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	q.s.	

Dose—½ to 5 grs. The best form for pills is as follows:—Calomel 2, Manna 1, P. Trag. Co. 1 (Squire.)

Hydrargyri Sulphas. Hg O, S O_3 eq. 148, or **Hg S** eq. 296.)

Mercury	20 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	12 oz.

Used in the preparation of calomel and corrosive sublimate.

Hydrargyrum. (Hg eq. 100, or **Hg** eq. 200.)

A brilliantly-lustrous, white metal, liquid at commo temperatures, becomes solid at 39°, volatilises at a temperatures above 68°; boils at 662°; sp.gr. 13·5 obtained from China, California, South America Almaden in Spain, and Idria in Austria.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum. (Hyd. Ammon. Chlor. P. L.
($N H_2 Hg_2 Cl$ or $\mathbf{N H_2 Hg Cl}$ eq. 251·5.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Perchloride of Mercury	3 oz.	3 oz.
Solution of Ammonia	4 oz.	4 oz.
Distilled Water	3 pts.	3 pts.

Used only in the form of ointment.

Hydrargyrum cum Creta.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Mercury, by weight	3 oz.	3 oz.
Prepared Chalk	6 oz.	5 oz.

Dose—3 to 8 grs. (3 grs. contain 1 of mercury.)

Infusum Anthemidis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Chamomile Flowers	½ oz.	2½ drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse 15 minutes, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of iron, mercury, silver, and lead.

Dose—1 to 4 oz.

Infusum Aurantii.

Bitter Orange Peel, cut small	½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.

Infuse 15 *minutes*, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of iron. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Aurantii Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Bitter Orange Peel, cut small	¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Fresh Lemon Peel, do.	60 grs.	60 grs.
Cloves, bruised	30 grs.	30 grs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel 15 minutes, and strain.

Incompatibles.—Salts of iron.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Buchu.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Buchu Leaves, bruised	½ oz.	½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of iron and astringent preparations.

Dose—1 to 4 oz.

Infusum Calumbæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Calumba Root, cut small	½ oz.	2½ drs.
Distilled Water	10 oz.	Boiling 10 oz.

Macerate 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of lead; corrosive sublimate, and lime water. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Caryophylli.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cloves, bruised	¼ oz.	1½ drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—*Salts of iron, zinc, lead, silver, and antimony; lime water, and gelatine.* **Dose**—1 to 4 oz.

Infusum Cascarillæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Cascarilla Bark	1 oz.	...	6 drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	...	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Lime water, metallic salts, mineral acids.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Catechu.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Pale Catechu, in coarse powder ...	160 grs.	...	180 grs.
Cinnamon, bruised......................	30 grs.	...	30 grs.
Boiling Distilled Water...............	10 oz.	...	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—The alkalies and alkaline earths; most metallic salts; gelatine; most vegetable infusions containing an alkaloid, as dec. cinchonæ.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Chiratæ.

Chiretta, cut small..................................	¼ oz.
Distilled Water at 120°........................	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Most metallic salts. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Yellow Cinchona Bark, in coarse powder	½ oz.	...	⅓ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water...............	10 oz.	...	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and strain.

Incompatibles—*The alkalies and their carbonates; lime water; most metallic salts and gelatine.*

pariæ.

	BRITISH.	LOND
Cusparia Bark, in coarse powder...	¼ oz.	2½ dr
Distilled Water, 120°	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and strain.

Incompatibles—Most metallic salts and tincture of galls.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Cusso.

Kousso, in coarse powder........	¼ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water......................	4 oz.

Infuse 15 minutes, in a covered vessel, without straining.

Dose—4 to 8 oz.

Infusum Digitalis.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Digitalis Leaves, dried..............	30 grs.	...	30 grs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	...	10 oz.
			Sp. Cin. ½ oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Most metallic salts and preparations of cinchona. **Dose**—¼ to ½ oz.

Infusum Dulcamaræ.

Dulcamara, bruised	1 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—The alkalies and their carbonates.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

usum Ergotæ.

	BRITISH.	DUBLIN.
Ergot, in coarse powder	¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	9 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for ½ hour, and strain.

ncompatibles—Astringents, metallic salts.

ose—1 to 2 oz. (about 11 grs. of ergot in 1 oz.)

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.	BRITISH.	DUBLIN.
Gentian Root, sliced	1 dr.	1 dr.
Bitter Orange Peel, cut small	1 dr.	1 dr.
Fresh Lemon Peel, do.	¼ oz.	2 drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of iron, lead, and analogous salts.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Krameriæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhatany Root, bruised	½ oz.	½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of iron, lime water, and all substances acted on by vegetable astringents.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Lini.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Linseed	160 grs.	180 grs.
Fresh Liquorice Root, sliced	60 grs.	60 grs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 4 hours, and strain.

Incompatibles—Most metallic salts.

Infusum Lupuli.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hops	½ oz.	3 drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and strain.

Incompatibles—*Mineral* acids ; metallic salts.

Dose—*1 to 2 oz.*

nfusum Maticæ.

Matico Leaves, cut small	½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of iron. **Dose**—1 to 4 oz.

nfusum Quassiæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Quassia, in chips	60 grs.	20 grs.
Cold Distilled Water	10 oz.	Boiling 10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of lead and silver. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

nfusum Rhei.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhubarb, in thin slices	¼ oz.	1½ drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—The mineral acids, metallic solutions, some astringent infusions. Alkalies darken the colour, but do not decompose it. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

nfusum Rosæ Acidum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Dried Red Rose Petals, broken up	¼ oz.	1½ drs.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid	60 m.	45 m.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.
		Sacch. 3 drs.

Infuse ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; earths; and all substances which act on, or combine with sulphuric acid;—ferri sulph. gives it a brown colour; plumb. acet. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

nfusum Senegæ. (Dec. Sen. P.L.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Senega Root, bruised	½ oz.	5 drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

***Dose**—1 to 2 oz.*

Infusum Sennæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Senna	1 oz.	7½ drs.
Ginger, sliced	30 grs.	40 grs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Strong acids; lime water; and most metallic salts. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Serpentariæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Serpentary Root	¼ oz.	2 drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and strain.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Uvæ Ursi. (Dec. Uvæ Ur. P.L.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Bearberry Leaves, bruised	½ oz.	½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and strain.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; lime water, and most metallic salts; dec. cinchonæ. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Valerianæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Valerian Root, bruised	120 grs.	120 grs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Dose – 1 to 2 oz.

Iodum. (I, or **I**, eq. 127.)

A non-metallic element obtained chiefly from the ashes of seaweeds in the Western Islands of Scotland, in Ireland, and in France. Solubility; in water, 1 in 7000; in alchohol, 1 in 12; in ether, and in a solution of potas. iod., or sod. chlor.

Dose—¼ gr., gradually increasing; liquor (1 in 24); tinct. (1 in 40) 5 to 20 m.; linim. (1 in 8); ung. (1 in 31.)

***Antidotes**—Emetics*, aided by demulcent drinks; starch or *flour diffused in* water.

Jalapæ Resina.

Jalap, in coarse powder	8 oz.
Rectified Spirit	q.s.
Distilled Water	4 oz.

(Jalap yields from 15 to 20 per cent. of resin.)

Dose—2 to 5 grs.

Linimentum Aconiti.

Aconite Root, in coarse powder	20 oz.
Camphor	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.

(1 oz. is equal to 1 oz. of root.)

Moisten the root with spirit for 3 days, then percolate.

Linimentum Ammoniæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Solution of Ammonia	1 oz.	1 oz.
Olive Oil	3 oz.	2 oz.

Linimentum Belladonnæ.

Belladonna Root, in coarse powder	20 oz.
Camphor	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.

(1 oz. is equal to 1 oz. of root.)

Moisten the root with spirit for 3 days, then percolate. (7 parts and 1 of chloroform form an excellent liniment for lumbago, applied on spongio-piline) *Squire*.

Linimentum Calcis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Solution of Lime	2 oz.	2 oz.
Olive Oil	2 oz.	2 oz.

Linimentum Camphoræ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Camphor	1 oz.	1 oz.
Olive Oil	4 oz.	4 oz.

Linimentum Camphoræ Comp.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Camphor	2½ oz.	...	2½ oz.
Oil of Lavender	1 dr.	...	1 dr.
Strong Solution of Ammonia	5 oz.	...	3 oz.
Rectified Spirit	15 oz.	...	17 oz.

Linimentum Chloroformi.

Chloroform	2 oz.
Camphor Liniment	2 oz.

(1 of chloroform in 2.)

Linimentum Crotonis.

Croton Oil	1 oz.
Oil of Cajuput	3½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	3½ oz.

(1 of croton oil in 8.)

Linimentum Hydrargyri.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Ointment of Mercury	1 oz.	...	1 oz.
Solution of Ammonia	1 oz.	...	1 oz.
Liniment of Camphor	1 oz.		Camph. 2 drs Lard. 1 oz.

(1 of ointment of mercury in 3.)

Linimentum Iodi.

Iodine	1¼ oz.
Iodide of Potassium	½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	10 oz.
Camphor	¼ oz.

(1 of iodine in 8). 5 times the strength of tinct. iodi.

Linimentum Opii.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Tincture of Opium	2 oz.	...	1 oz.
Liniment of Soap	2 oz.	...	3 oz.

(1 of tinct. opii in 2.)

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi c Sapone.

Hard Soap, cut small	
Iodide of Potassium ......of each	1½ oz.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Oil of Lemon	1 dr.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Put the glycerine, iodide, and 3 oz. water into a 20 oz. wide mouth bottle; then dissolve the soap (finely shaved) in 7 oz. of water in a jar by means of a water bath. Strain the solution through muslin into the bottle; let stand two or three minutes, until the bottom of the soap solution is opaque, then mix by agitation; lastly add the ess. lemon, shaking briskly, and after agitating at intervals for two hours or more, a soft white jelly will result.
Pharm. Journal.

Linimentum Saponis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hard Soap	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Camphor	1¼ oz.	1¼ oz.
Oil of Rosemary	3 drs.	13½ m.
Rectified Spirit	18 oz.	18 oz.
Distilled Water	2 oz.	2 oz.

Digest at a temperature not exceeding 70°, for 7 days, and filter.

Linimentum Sinapis Compositum.

Oil of Mustard	1 dr.
Ethereal Extract of Mezereon	40 grs.
Camphor	120 grs.
Castor Oil	5 drs.
Rectified Spirit	4 oz.

Dissolve *the* extract and camphor in the spirit, and add *the oils.* (12 m. of oil of mustard in 1 oz.)

Liquor Atropiæ Sulphatis.

Sulphate of Atropia	4 grs.
Distilled Water	1 oz.

(½ gr. of sulphate of atropia in 1 dr.)

Dose—1 to 2 minims. **Antidotes.**—See atropia.

Liquor Bismuthi et Ammoniæ Citratis.

Purified Bismuth	430 grs.
Nitric Acid	2 oz.
Citric Acid	2 oz.
Solution of Ammonia	q.s.
Distilled Water..................................	ad. 20 oz.

Mix the nitric acid with 1 oz. water, and add the bismuth in small portions. After effervescence ceases apply a moderate heat for 10 minutes, then decant the solution. Evaporate to 2 oz., and add the citric acid, dissolved in 4 oz. water; then the solution of ammonia gradually, until the precipitate is redissolved, and the solution is neutral or slightly alkaline; lastly, dilute with water to 1 pint. Sp.gr. 1·122.

Dose—30 m. to 1 dr. (3 grs. of oxide of bismuth in 1 dr.)

Liquor Calcis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Slaked Lime	2 oz.	Caus. L. 4 oz.
Distilled Water	1 gal. ...	1 gal.

(1 oz. contains about ½ gr. of lime.)

Incompatibles—Acids and acidulous salts; alkaline carbonates; ammoniacal salts; metallic salts, borates, and astringent vegetable infusions. **Dose**—1 to 4 oz.

Liquor Calcis Chloratæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Chlorinated Lime	16 oz. ...	16 o
Distilled Water	1 gal. ...	1 g

Liquor Calcis Saccharatus.

Slaked Lime	1 oz.
Refined Sugar, in powder	2 oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

(1 dr. contains nearly 1 gr. of lime; or, 14 times the strength of liq. calcis.)

Dose—15 m. to 1 dr. Sp.gr. 1·052.

Liquor Chlori.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Hydrochloric Acid	6 oz.	...	4 oz.
Black Oxide of Manganese	1 oz.	...	1 oz.
Distilled Water	34 oz.	...	40 oz.

Chlorine gas dissolved in half its volume of water, and constituting 0·006 of the weight of the solution. Sp.gr. 1·003.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; earths; gum arabic; astringent vegetable infusions.
Antidotes—Albumen, white of egg, milk, flour.
Dose—10 to 20 minims.

Liquor Epispasticus.

	BRITISH.		DUBLIN.
Cantharides, in powder	8 oz.	...	1 oz.
Acetic Acid	4 oz.	O.Oil	4 oz.
Ether	ad. 20 oz.		

(1 part of cantharides in 2½ parts.)

Macerate the cantharides in the acid 24 hours, then percolate with the ether.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi.

Strong Sol. of Perchloride of Iron	5 oz.
Distilled Water	15 oz.

(Same strength as tinct. ferri perchlor.; one-fourth the strength of liquor ferri perchlor. fort.)

Dose—10 to 30 minims.

uor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior. (Fe_2Cl_3 eq. 162·5 in solution in water.)

Iron Wire	2 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	12 oz.
Nitric Acid	9 drs.
Distilled Water	8 oz.

Add the iron in successive portions to 8 oz. of the hydrochloric acid, mixed with the water, and apply a gentle heat until the metal is dissolved. Filter, and add the remaining hydrochloric and nitric acids. Heat briskly until red fumes are given off, and the liquid becomes an orange brown colour, then evaporate by means of a water bath to 10 oz. (Sp.gr. 1·420.) If a neutral solution is required, evaporate to 4 or 5 oz., and afterwards add water to make the whole 10 oz.

Liquor Ferri Pernitratis. ($Fe_2O_3 3NO_5$ in solution in water.)

Fine Iron Wire, free from rust	1 oz.
Nitric Acid	4½ oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dissolve the iron in the acid, previously mixed with 16 oz. of water; moderate the action, if needful, by adding water; filter, and add water to 30 oz.

Dose—10 to 40 m. (Sp.gr. 1·107.)

Liquor Ferri Persulphatis. ($Fe_2O_3 3SO_3$ in solution in water.)

Sulphate of Iron	8 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	6 drs.
Nitric Acid	6 drs. or q.s.
Distilled Water	12 oz.

Add the sulph. acid to 10 oz. of water, and dissolve in it the iron by means of heat; then add the nitric acid mixed with 2 oz. of water. Concentrate by boiling *until the liquid* changes from a black to a red colour *and if necessary,* add nitric acid until it ceases t *give a blue precipitate* with red prussiate of pota *When cold,* add water to 11 oz. (Sp.gr. 1·4

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus. (HgO, NO_5 eq. 162, in solution in nitric acid.)

Mercury	4 oz.
Nitric Acid	5 oz.
Distilled Water	1½ oz.

Mix the acid and water in a flask; dissolve in it the mercury without the application of heat; then boil gently for 15 minutes, cool, and preserve the solution in a stoppered bottle. Used as a caustic application to syphilitic warts, ulcers, &c.; as a gargle, 1 or 2 mins. to 1 oz. of water; injection, ½ m to 1 oz.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Perchloride of Mercury	10 grs.	...	10 grs.
Chloride of Ammonium	10 grs.	...	10 grs.
Distilled Water	20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Dose—30 m. to 2 drs. (½ gr. of perchloride of mercury in 1 oz.)

Liquor Iodi.

Iodine	20 grs.
Iodide of Potassium	30 grs.
Distilled Water	1 oz.

(1 of iodine in 24.)

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens.

Carbonate of Lithia	10 grs.
Distilled Water	20 oz.
Carbonic Acid	q.s.

Pass the carbonic acid through the solution, under pressure of seven atmospheres.

Dose—*5 to* 10 oz. (5 grs. of carb. of lithia in 10 fl.oz.)

Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis.

Sulphate of Magnesia	2 oz.
Carbonate of Soda	2½ oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dissolve the salts separately in half pint of water ; boi the sol. of sulphate of magnesia, and add the soda apply heat until the carbonic acid ceases to b evolved. Wash the precipitate on a calico filte until the filtrate ceases to become turbid on addin chloride of barium. Mix the washed precipitat with a pint of distilled water, and pass through i carbonic acid. Let it remain 24 hours in contac with the gas, under pressure, then filter, and agai pass through it the carbonic acid, and lastly bottl securely. Product 1 pt.

Dose—1 to 2 oz. (13 grs. of carbonate of magnesia in 1 oz.)

Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis.

	BRITISH.		LONDON
Acetate of Morphia	4 grs.	...	8 grs
Dilute Acetic Acid	8 m.	...	1 m.
Rectified Spirit	2 drs.	...	1¼ drs
Distilled Water	6 drs.	...	6½ drs

(½ gr. of morphia in 1 dr., half the strength of P.L.

Dose—10 to 60 mins.

Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Hydrochlorate of Morphia	4 grs.	...	8 grs.
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid	8 m.	...	
Rectified Spirit	2 drs.	...	1¼ drs.
Distilled Water	6 drs.	...	6½ drs.

(½ gr. of morphia in 1 dr., half the strength of P.L.

***Dose**—10 to 60 mins.*

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Acetate of Lead	5 oz.	4 oz.
Oxide of Lead, in powder	3½ oz.	2 oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.	20 oz.

Sp.gr. 1·260.

Incompatibles—Sulphuric, hydrochloric, carbonic, citric, and tartaric acids; lime water, potash, soda, spring and river water, hydrosulphates, chlorides.

Antidotes—See plumbi acetas.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dil.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead	2 drs.	1½ drs.
Rectified Spirit	2 drs.	proof 2 drs.
Distilled Water	20 oz.	20 oz.

Mix, filter, and keep in a stoppered bottle.

Liquor Potassæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Carbonate of Potash	16 oz.	15 oz.
Slaked Lima	12 oz.	Caus. L. 8 oz.
Distilled Water	1 gal.	1 gal.

Heat the solution of carbonate of potash to the boiling point, in a clean iron vessel, add gradually the slaked lime, and continue the ebullition for 10 minutes with constant stirring; remove from the fire, and after the liquor has become clear, transfer it by means of a syphon to an air-tight, green, stoppered bottle. Add distilled water, if necessary, to make it of the sp.gr. 1·058.

Incompatibles—Acids; acidulous salts; ammoniacal salts; earthy and metallic salts held in solution by acids.

Antidotes.—See Potassa Caustica. **Dose**—15 to 60 minims.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens.

Bicarbonate of Potash	30 grs.
Distilled Water	20 oz.
Carbonic Acid Gas	q.s.

Pass the gas through the solution, under a pressure of *seven* atmospheres.

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis.

Permanganate of Potash	80 grs.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

Dose—2 to 4 drs. (4 grs. Permanganate of Potash in 1 oz.)

Liquor Sodæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDO
Carbonate of Soda	28 oz.	31 oz.
Slaked Lime	12 oz.	9 oz.
Distilled Water	1 gal.	1 ga
	S.G. 1·047.	S.G. 1·0

Incompatibles, and modus operandi—(see Liq. Potass.)

Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis.

Anhydrous Arseniate of Soda	4 grs.
Distilled Water	1 oz.

(½ gr. of arseniate of soda in 1 fluid drachm.)

Incompatibles—See Liq. Arsenicalis. **Dose**—5 to 10 m.

Antidotes.—See Acid. Arseniosum.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDO
Carbonate of Soda	12 oz.	12 oz.
Black Oxide of Manganese	4 oz.	3 oz
Hydrochloric Acid	15 oz.	Ac.Sul. 2½
Distilled Water	40 oz.	48 oz
		Sod. Chlor. 4 oz

Dose—10 to 20 minims.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens.

Carbonate of Soda	30 grs.
Distilled Water	20 oz.
Carbonic Acid Gas	q.s.

Pass the gas through the solution, under a pressure *seven atmospheres.*

Liquor Strychniæ.

Strychnia in crystals	4 grs.
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid	6 mins.
Rectified Spirit	2 drs.
Distilled Water	6 drs.

(Contains ½ gr. of strychnia in 1 fluid drachm.)

Dose—5 to 10 minims. **Antidotes**—See Strychnia.

Liquor Zinci Chloridi.

Granulated Zinc	16 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	44 oz.
Solution of Chlorine	q.s.
Carbonate of Zinc	½ oz. or q.s.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

Product, 2 pints.

Antidotes—See Zinci Chloridum.

Lithia. (LO or **LO** eq. 15.)

The oxide of the alkaline metal lithium (L eq. 7) a silvery white, brilliant, ductile metal; Sp.gr. 0·59; obtained from petalite, lepidolite and tryphilline.

Lithiæ Carbonas. (LO, CO_2 eq. 37 or $\mathbf{L_2\,CO_3}$ eq. 74.)

Carbonate of Lithia.

Dose—3 to 6 grs.

Lithiæ Citras. ($3\,LO, C_{12}\,H_5\,O_{14}$ or $\mathbf{L_3\,C_6\,H_5\,O_7}$) eq. 210.

Carbonate of Lithia	50 grs.
Citric Acid, in crystals	90 grs.
Warm Distilled Water	1 oz.

(*A deliquescent* salt, which should be kept in a stoppered bottle.)

***Dose**—5 to 10 grs.*

Lotio Hydrargyri Flava.

Perchloride of Mercury	18 grs.
Solution of Lime	10 oz.

Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra.

Subchloride of Mercury	30 grs.
Solution of Lime	10 oz.

Manganesii Oxidum Nigrum. ($Mn O_2$, or $\mathbf{Mn O_2}$, eq. 87.)

Black oxide of manganese, used for producing chlorine also, when purified as follows, is given in gastrodynia, &c.

Digest black oxide of manganese in acid. hydrochlor. dil. for 24 hours, shaking frequently; then pour off the acid, wash with water, preserving the lighter and finer portions and rejecting the heavier and coarser particles. **Dose**—10 to 30 grs.

Magnesia. ($Mg O$ eq. 20 or $\mathbf{Mg O}$ eq. 40.)

Heavy carbonate of magnesia calcined.

Incompatibles—Acids, acidulous and metallic salts.
Dose—10 grs. to 1 dr.

Magnesia Levis. Light Calcined Magnesia. ($Mg O$ eq. 20 or $\mathbf{Mg O}$ eq. 40.)

Light carbonate of magnesia calcined.

Dose—10 grs. to 1 dr.

Magnesiæ Carbonas. ($Mg O, CO_2)_3 + Mg O + 5 HO$ eq. 191 or $(\mathbf{Mg CO_3})_3 \mathbf{Mg O, 5H_2 O}$ eq 382.

Light carbonate of magnesia.

Incompatibles—*Acids, acidulous and metallic salts, chloride of ammonia, and lime water.*
Dose—*10 grs. to 1 dr.*

esiæ Carbonas Levis. ($(MgO, CO_2)_3 + MgO + 5HO$ eq. 191, or $(\mathbf{MgCO_3})_3\,\mathbf{MgO, 5H_2O}$ eq. 382.)

Light carbonate of magnesia.

Dose—10 to 60 grs.

Magnesiæ Sulphas. ($MgO, SO_3 + 7HO$ eq. 123 or $\mathbf{MgSO_4\,7H_2O}$ eq. 246.)

Sulphate of magnesia; this salt should not be prescribed with soda tartarata, as, after a short time tartrate of magnesia would be precipitated.

Dose—60 grs. to ½ oz. (10 oz. dissolved in 15 oz of water measure 20 oz.)

Mel Boracis.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Borax, in fine powder	64 grs.	...	60 grs.
Clarified Honey	1 oz.	...	1 oz.

The solution of the borax in 1 dr. of glycerine, added to 6 drs. of honey is an improvement (*Squire.*)

Mel Depuratum.

Honey melted in a water bath, and strained, while hot, through flannel moistened with warm water.

istura Ammoniaci.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Ammoniacum, in coarse powder...	¼ oz.	...	2 drs.
Distilled Water	8 oz.	...	8 oz.

Dose—½ to 1 oz. (14 grs. of gum in 1 oz.)

nesium. (Mg eq. 12 or $\mathbf{Mg}$ eq. 24.)

A silvery-white, ductile, malleable metal; Sp.gr. 1·770, volatilises at a red heat, and burns with an intense white light. It does not occur native, but is prepared artificially by electrolising the fused chloride of magnesium.

Mistura Amygdalæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Compound Powder of Almonds ...	2½ oz.	...	2½ oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Dose—1 to 2 oz. (54½ grs. of powder in 1 oz.)

Mistura Creasoti.

Creasote	16 mins.
Glacial Acetic Acid	16 mins.
Spirit of Juniper................................	30 mins.
Syrup	1 oz.
Distilled Water	15 oz.

Dose—1 to 2 oz. (1 m. of creasote in 1 oz.)

Mistura Cretæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Prepared Chalk	¼ oz.	...	2 drs.
Gum Acacia	¼ oz.	Mucil.	6 drs.
Syrup	½ oz.	Sugar	1½ dr.
Cinnamon Water	7½ oz.	...	10 oz.

Dose—1 to 2 oz. (15 grs. of chalk, or 1 dr. of species, if made with sugar, in 1 oz.)

Mistura Ferri Aromatica.

	BRITISH.		DUBLIN.
Pale Cinchona Bark, in powder...	1 oz.	...	1 oz.
Calumba Root, in coarse powder	½ oz.	...	3 drs.
Cloves, bruised	¼ oz.	...	2 drs.
Fine Iron Wire	½ oz.	Filings	½ oz.
Compound Tinct. of Cardamoms	3 oz.	...	3 oz.
Tincture of Orange Peel	½ oz.	...	3 drs.
Peppermint Water .... ad.	16 oz.	...	16 oz.

Macerate three days, in peppermint water; filter, and *add the tinctures.*

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Mistura Ferri Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sulphate of Iron	25 grs.	25 grs.
Carbonate of Potash	30 grs.	30 grs.
Myrrh, in powder	60 grs.	60 grs.
Sugar	60 grs.	60 grs.
Spirit of Nutmeg	4 drs.	4 drs.
Rose Water	ad. 10 oz.	ad. 10 oz.

Incompatibles—Acids and acidulous salts, which dissolve carbonate of iron; vegetable astringents.

Dose—1 to 2 oz. (Contains 2¾ grs. of ferri sulph. in 1 oz.)

Mistura Gentianæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Gentian Root, sliced	¼ oz.	Inf. Gen. Co. 6 oz.
Bitter Orange Peel, cut small	30 grs.	Inf. Sen. Co. 3 oz.
Coriander Fruit, bruised	30 grs.	Tr. Car. Co. 1 oz.
Proof Spirit	2 oz.	
Distilled Water	8 oz.	

Dose—½ to 1 oz. (Infusion, 1 in 80, mixture, 1 in 40, and tincture, 1 in 13⅓.)

Mistura Guaiaci.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Guaiacum Resin, in powder	½ oz.	3 drs.
Sugar	½ oz.	4 drs.
Gum Acacia, in powder	¼ oz.	2 drs.
Cinnamon Water	20 oz.	20 oz.

Dose—½ to 2 oz. (11 grs. of guaiacum resin in 1 oz.)

Mistura Scammonii.

Resin of Scammony	4 grs.
Milk	2 oz.

Dose—½ *to 2 oz.* (for a child.) Virgin scammony makes a *better* emulsion (*Squire.*)

Mistura Sennæ Composita.

Sulphate of Magnesia	4 oz.
Extract of Liquorice	½ oz.
Tincture of Senna	2½ oz.
Compound Tinct. of Cardamoms	10 drs.
Infusion of Senna	ad. 20 oz.

Dose—1 to 1½ oz. (About 1 dr. of magn. sulph. in 5 drs.)

Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Spirit of French Wine	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cinnamon Water	4 oz.	4 oz.
Yolks of Eggs	2	2
Refined Sugar	½ oz.	½ oz.

Dose—1 to 2 oz. Ol. Cin. 2 m.

Morphiæ Acetas. ($C_{34} H_{19} NO_6 C_4 H_3 O + HO$ or $C_{17} H_{19} NO$ $C_2 H_4 O_2$ eq. 345.)

The acetate of an alkaloid obtained from opium.

Antidotes—The stomach pump; emetics of sulphate of copp or zinc; animal charcoal; external stimulants; co pelled exertion; ammonia, and artificial respiration.

Dose—⅛ to ½ gr. (1 part soluble in 6 of water, or 100 of spiri

Morphiæ Hydrochloras. ($C_{34} H_{19} NO_6 H Cl + 6HO$, or $H_{19} NO_3 HCl. 3H_2 O$, eq. 375·5

The hydrochlorate of an alkaloid obtained from opium.

1 gr. of morphia hyd. eq. 8 grs of opium; 7 grs. powder, 4 grs. of extract, or 93 mins. of tincture.

Dose—⅛ to ½ gr. (1 part soluble in 20 of water or 90 of spirit

Mucilago Amyli.	BRITISH.	LONDON
Starch	120 grs.	120 grs
Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Mucilago Acaciæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Gum Acacia, in small pieces	4 oz.	Pulv. 4 oz.
Distilled Water	6 oz. ...	8 oz.

(Measures 8¾ oz.)

(3 drs. are required to emulsify 1 oz. of oil or resinous tinctures, and 8 drs. for 1 oz. of copaiba.)

Incompatibles—Rectified spirit; sesqui salts of iron; acetate of lead, and the protonitrate of mercury.

Mucilago Tragacanthæ.

Tragacanth	60 grs.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Oxymel.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Clarified Honey	40 oz. ...	60 oz.
Acetic Acid	5 oz. ...	7 oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz. ...	8 oz.
	Sp.gr. 1·320.	

Dose—1 to 2 drs.

Oxymel Scillæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Vinegar of Squill	20 oz. ...	20 oz.
Clarified Honey	32 oz. ...	32 oz.

Evaporate to sp.gr. 1·32 in water bath.

Dose—½ to 1 dr.

Phosphorus (P. eq. 32.)

A semi-transparent, white, wax-like solid, which emits white vapours when exposed to the air, is soft and flexible at common temperatures; melts at 110°, ignites at a little higher temperature; sp.gr 1·77. Insoluble in water, but soluble in ether, naptha, olive oil, boiling turpentine, and bisulphide of carbon. This is a formidable poison and requires to be handled carefully.

Pilula Aloes Barbadensis.	BRITISH.	LONDON
Barbadoes Aloes, in powder	2 oz.	Ext. 2 o
Hard Soap, in powder	1 oz.	S. Soap 2 o
Oil of Caraway	1 dr.	Ex. Gly. 2 o
Confection of Roses	1 oz.	Treacle q.s.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (50 per cent. stronger than P.L., and per cent. stronger than Pil. Aloes Socot.)

Pilula Aloes et Assafœtidæ.	BRITISH.	EDIN.
Socotrine Aloes, in powder	1 oz	1 oz.
Assafœtida	1 oz.	1 oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	1 oz.	1 oz.
Confection of Roses	1 oz.	1 oz.

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Ferri.	BRITISH.	EDIN.
Sulphate of Iron	1½ oz.	1½ oz
Barbadoes Aloes, in powder	2 oz.	1 oz.
Comp. Powder of Cinnamon	3 oz.	3 oz.
Confection of Roses	4 oz.	4 oz.

Dose—5 to 10 grs (1½ gr. of iron and 4 grs. of aloes in 10½ grs

Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON
Socotrine Aloes	2 oz	2 oz.
Myrrh	1 oz.	1 oz.
Saffron, dried	½ oz.	1 oz.
Confection of Roses	2½ oz.	S. Soap 1 o
		Treacle q.s

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (2 grs. of aloes and 1 gr. of myrrh in 6 grs

Pilula Aloes Socotrinæ.	BRITISH.	LONDO
Socotrine Aloes, in powder	2 oz.	2 oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	1 oz.	E. Gent. 1 o
Volatile Oil of Nutmeg	1 dr.	Ol Car. 80
Confection of Roses	1 oz	Treacle q.s.

***Dose**—5 to 10 grs.* (5 grs. of aloes in 10 grs.)

Assafœtidæ Composita. (Pil. Galban. Co. P.L.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Assafœtida	2 oz.	½ oz.
Galbanum	2 oz.	1 oz.
Myrrh	2 oz.	1½ oz.
Treacle, by weight	1 oz.	q.s.
		S. Soap 2 dr.
		Sagapenum 1½ oz.

(3 grs. each aloes, galbanum, and myrrh, in 10½ grs.)

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Cambogiæ Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Gamboge	1 oz.	... 1 oz.
Barbadoes Aloes	1 oz.	Soc. 1½ oz.
Comp. Powder of Cinnamon	1 oz.	Ging. ½ oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	2 oz.	S. Soap 2 oz.
Syrup	q.s.	

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (2 grs. each aloes and gamboge in 10 grs.)

Pilula Colocynthidis Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Colocynth Pulp. in powder	1 oz.	Ex. Col. 4 drs.
Barbadoes Aloes, in powder	2 oz.	Ex. Al. 3 oz.
Scammony, in powder	2 oz.	... 1 oz.
Sulphate of Potash	½ oz.	Card. 2 drs.
Oil of Cloves	2 drs.	S. Soap 6 drs.
Distilled Water	q.s. about ¼ oz.	

1 gr. of colocynth and 2 grs. each of aloes and scammony in 6 grs.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. Syrup or glycerine is the best excipient.

la Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami.

Compound Colocynth Pill	2 oz.
Extract of Henbane	1 oz.

se—5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Conii Composita. BRITISH.

Extract of Hemlock	2½ oz.	...
Ipecacuanha, in powder	½ oz.	...
Treacle	q.s.	...

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (2½ grs. of hemlock in 3 grs.)

Pilula Ferri Carbonatis.

Ferri Carb. Sacchar	1
Confection of Roses	¼

Dose—5 to 20 grs. (4 grs. of Fer. Carb. Sac. in 5 grs

Pilula Ferri Iodidi.

Fine Iron Wire	4
Iodine	8
Refined Sugar	7
Liquorice Powder	14
Distilled Water	5

Dose—3 to 8 grs. (About 1 gr. of iodide of iron in

Pilula Hydrargyri. BRITISH.

Mercury	2 oz.	...
Confection of Roses	3 oz.	...
Liquorice Powder	1 oz.	...

Dose—3 to 8 grs. (1 gr. of mercury in 3 grs.)

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.
BRITISH.

Subchloride of Mercury	1 oz.	...
Sulphurated Antimony	1 oz.	...
Guaiacum Resin, in powder	2 oz.	...
Castor Oil	q.s. or	1 oz. trea

***Dose*—*5 to 10* grs. (1 gr. of calomel in 5 grs.)**

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scillæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Comp Powder of Ipecacuanha	3 oz.	3 oz.
Ammoniacum, in powder	1 oz.	1 oz.
Squill, in powder	1 oz.	1 oz.
Treacle	q.s	q s

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (5 grs. of Dover's powder in about 10 grs.)

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.

Acetate of Lead, in fine powder	36 grs.
Powdered Opium	6 grs.
Confection of Roses	6 grs.

Dose—3 to 5 grs. (½ gr. opium and 3 grs. lead in 4 grs.)

Pilula Quiniæ.

Sulphate of Quinia	60 grs.
Confection of Hips	20 grs.

Dose—2 to 10 grs. (3 grs. of quinine in 4 grs.)

Pilula Rhei Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhubarb, in fine powder	3 oz.	3 oz.
Socotrine Aloes, in fine powder	2¼ oz.	2¼ oz.
Myrrh, in fine powder	1½ oz.	1½ oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	1½ oz.	S. Soap 3 drs.
Oil of Peppermint	1½ dr.	Ol. Car. 1½ dr.
Treacle, by weight	4 oz.	q.s.

Dose–5 to 10 grs. (2½ grs. of rhubarb and 2 grs. of aloes in 10 grs.)

Pilula Saponis Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Opium, in powder	¼ oz.	½ oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	2 oz.	S. Soap 1½ oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.	P. Glyc. ½ oz.

***Dose**—3 to 5* grs. (Contains 1 gr. of opium in 5 grs.)

Pilula Scillæ Composita.	**BRITISH.**		**LONDON.**
Squill, in fine powder	1¼ oz.	...	1¼ oz.
Ginger, in fine powder	1 oz.	...	2½ oz.
Ammoniacum, in fine powder......	1 oz.	...	2½ oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	1 oz.	S. Soap	3¼ oz.
Treacle, by weight.....................	2 oz. or q.s.		1¼ oz.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (1 gr. of squill in 5 grs.)

Plumbi Acetas. (PbO, $C_4H_3O_3 + 3HO$, eq. 189·5, or $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2\ 3H_2O$. eq. 379.)

Oxide of Lead, in fine powder......	24 oz.	...	24 oz.
Acetic Acid	2 pts.	...	2 pts.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	...	2 pts.

Dose—1 to 4 grs. (1 part soluble in 2½ of water.)

Antidotes—Sulphate or phosphate of soda, Epsom salts succeeded by emetics and active purgatives, and afterwards opiates.

Plumbi Carbonas. ($2(PbO, CO_2)+HO, PbO$, eq. 387·5, o
$(PbCO_3)_2\ PbH_2O_2$. eq. 775.)

A soft, heavy, white powder, insoluble in water, solubl in dilute nitric acid.

Plumbi Iodidum. (PbI, eq. 230·5, or PbI_2, eq. 461.)

Nitrate of Lead	4 oz.
Iodide of Potassium	4 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

An orange, yellow powder, soluble in 1250 parts of or 200 of boiling water, also in solution of the
line iodides and acetates.

Plumbi Nitras. (*PbO*, NO_5 eq. 165 5, or $Pb(NO_3)_2$, eq.

Semi opaque white crystals, soluble in 7½ parts o

lumbi Oxidum. (PbO, eq. 111·5, or $\mathbf{PbO}$, eq. 223.)

Heavy scales, of a pale brick red colour, soluble in dilute nitric or acetic acids.

'lumbum. (Pb eq. 103·5, or $\mathbf{Pb}$ eq. 207.)

Sp.gr. 11·3. Fuses at 617°, chiefly obtained from Gelena, a native sulphuret of lead.

'odophylli Resina.

Podophyllum, in coarse powder	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	3 pts. or q.s.
Distilled Water	q.s.
Hydrochloric Acid	q.s.

Dose—½ to 1 gr., combined with rhubarb or aloes, and henbane.

'otassa Caustica. (KO, HO or $\mathbf{KHO}$, eq. 56.)

Solution of potash solidified by evaporation. Solubility, 2 in 1 of water.

Antidotes—Dilute acetic or any vegetable acids, oils, and demulcent drinks.

'otassa Sulphurata.

Sulphurated Potash. (KS_3 with sulphate of potash.)

Incompatibles—Strong acids, and most metallic solutions.

Dose—3 to 8 grs. As a bath, 4 oz. to 30 galls. of water.

Potassæ Acetas. ($KO, C_4H_3O_3$ or $\mathbf{KC_2H_3O_2}$, eq. 98)

Acetate of potash.

Incompatibles—Strong acids; sulphates of soda and magnesia; most earthy and metallic salts.

Dose—10 to 60 grs. **Solubility in water 100 in 35, in spirit** *1 in 2.*

Potassæ Bicarbonas. (KO, HO, $2CO_2$ or $KHCO_3$, eq. 100.

Bicarbonate of potash, sol. in 3 parts of water.

Incompatibles—Acids and acidulous salts; acetate of ammo nia; alum; barii chlor.; calc. chlor.; ammonii chloridum and most other salts; lime water.

Dose—10 to 40 grs. (20 grs. neutralise 14 grs. citric or 15 grs of tartaric acid.)

Potassæ Bichromas. (KO, $2CrO_3$ or $K_2Cr_2O_7$.)

Bichromate of potash.

Potassæ Carbonas. (KO, CO_2 eq. 69, or K_2CO_3 eq. 138, with about 16 per cent. of water.

Carbonate of potash. Solubility in water, 100 in 75 insoluble in spirit.

Dose—10 to 30 grs. (20 grs. neutralise 17 grs. of citric, or 1 grs. of tartaric acid.)

Potassæ Chloras. (KO, ClO_5 or $KClO_3$ eq. 122·5.)

Chlorate of potash.

Dose—10 to 20 grs. Soluble in 12 parts of cold or 2 of boili water.

Potassæ Citras. (3KO, $C_{12}H_5O_{11}$ or $K_3C_6H_5O_7$ eq. 306.

Citrate of Potash. Solubility in water, 10 in 6; ins ble in proof spirit.

Dose—20 to 60 grs.

Potassæ Nitras. (KO, NO_5 or KNO_3 eq. 101.)

Commercial Nitrate of Potash purified by recrys tion. Soluble in 4 parts of cold water.

Incompatibles—*Oxides*; earths; alkalies and their car *sulphurets; acetates* of lead and potash.

Dose—*10 to 30 grs.*

Potassæ Permanganas. (KO, Mn_2O_7 or $\mathbf{KMnO_4}$ eq. 158.)

Permanganate of Potash. A powerful antiseptic; soluble in 16 parts of water.

Dose—1 to 2 grs. As a gargle or lotion 1 gr. to 4 oz.

Potassæ Prussias Flavæ. ($K_2 FeC_6 N_3 + 3HO$ eq. 211 or $\mathbf{K_4 FeC_6 N_6 3H_2 O}$ eq. 422.)

Yellow Prussiate of Potash.

Potassæ Sulphas. (KO,SO_3 eq. 87; or $\mathbf{K_2 SO_4}$ eq. 174.)

Sulphate of Potash. Soluble in 10 parts of cold water; insoluble in spirit.

Incompatibles—Acid tart.; bar. chlor.; calc. chlor.; plumb. acet. **Dose**—15 to 60 grs.

Potassæ Tartras. ($2KO, C_8 H_4 O_{10}$ or $\mathbf{K_2 C_4 H_4 O_6}$ eq. 226.)

Tartrate of potash. Solubility in water, 10 in 8; insoluble in spirit.

Incompatibles—Most acids and acidulous salts; lime water; calc. chlor.; salts of lead and silver.

Dose—1 dr. to ½ oz.

Potassæ Tartras Acida. ($KO, HO, C_8 H_4 O_{10}$ or $\mathbf{KHC_4 H_4 O_6}$ eq. 188.)

Acid tartrate of potash. Soluble in 200 parts of cold, 18 of boiling water; insoluble in spirit.

Dose—20 to 60 grs.

Potassii Bromidum. (KBr or $\mathbf{KBr}$ eq. 119.

Bromide of Potassium. Soluble in 2 parts of water.

Incompatibles – Acids; and most acidulous and metallic salts.

Dose—*5 to 30* grs.

Potassii Iodidum. (KI or KI eq. 116.)

Iodide of Potassium. Solubility in water, 4 in 3; spiri 1 in 6.

Incompatibles—Acids; and most acidulous and metallic salt

Dose—2 to 10 grs.

Potassium. (K or K eq. 39.)

A silvery-white, soft metal, cutting like wax; sp.gr 0·865; has considerable metallic lustre, but tarnishe quickly, possesses great affinity for oxygen decomposes water with combustion.

Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Sweet Almonds	8 oz.	...	8 oz.
Refined Sugar	4 oz.	...	4 oz.
Gum Acacia	1 oz.	...	1 oz.

(1 oz. of powder to 8 oz. of water form mist. amygdalæ.

Pulvis Antimonialis.	BRITISH.	LONDON.	
Oxide of Antimony	1 oz.	Sulph. Ant.	1 oz.
Phosphate of Lime	2 oz.	Horn Shav.	2 oz.

Dose—3 to 10 grs. (A substitute for James' powder.)

Pulvis Catechu Compositus.

Pale Catechu, in fine powder		4 oz.
Kino	do.	2 oz.
Rhatany Root	do.	2 oz.
Cinnamon Bark	do.	1 oz.
Nutmeg	do.	1 oz.

Dose—20 to 40 grs. (8 grs. of catechu and 4 grs. each of ki *and rhatany in 20 grs.)*.

Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cinnamon, in fine powder	1 oz.	1 oz.
Ginger do.	1 oz.	½ oz.
Cardamoms do.	1 oz.	¾ oz.
Pip. Long.		¼ oz.

Dose—3 to 10 grs.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cinnamon, in fine powder	4 oz.	4 oz.
Nutmeg do.	3 oz.	4 oz.
Saffron do.	3 oz.	4 oz.
Cloves do.	4½ oz.	2 oz.
Cardamoms do.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Refined Sugar do.	25 oz.	48 oz.
Prepared Chalk do.	11 oz.	16 oz.

Dose—10 to 60 grs. (1 of chalk in about 4½.)

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus c Opio.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Aromatic Powder of Chalk	9¾ oz.	9¾ oz.
Opium, in powder	¼ oz.	½ oz.

Dose—10 to 40 grs. (1 gr. of opium in 40 grs.)

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ipecacuanha Root, in powder	½ oz.	½ oz.
Opium, in powder	½ oz.	½ oz.
Sulphate of Potash	4 oz.	4 oz.

Dose—5 to 15 grs. (1 gr. of opium in 10 grs.)

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Jalap, in powder	5 oz.	4½ oz.
Acid Tartrate of Potash	9 oz.	9 oz.
Ginger, in powder	1 oz.	3 drs.

Dose—20 to 60 grs. (10 grs. of jalap in 30 grs.)

BRITISH.		LONDON.
3¾ oz.	...	3¾ oz.
¼ oz.	...	2 drs.
1 oz.	...	1 oz.

20 grs.)

BRITISH.		LONDON.
1½ oz.	...	1½ oz.
2 oz.	Long.	2 oz.
5 oz.	...	4 oz.
6 oz.	...	6 oz.
½ oz.	...	½ oz.

10 grs., 24 grs. to 1 dr. of

BRITISH.		LONDON.
2 oz.	...	2 oz.
6 oz.	...	6 oz.
1 oz.	...	1 oz.

ıbarb in 60 grs.)

Py

Q

Pyroxylin.

Cotton	1 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	5 oz.
Nitric Acid	5 oz.

Mix the acids, immerse the cotton and stir with a glass rod for three minutes, or until it is thoroughly wetted, then remove it and thoroughly wash out the acid, so that the washings cease to precipitate with chloride of barium. Drain on filtering paper and dry in a water bath at a heat not exceeding 200°. Inflames at 400°.

Quiniæ Sulphas. ($C_{40} H_{24} N_2 O_4 HOSO_3 + 7 HO$ or $(C_{20} H_{24} N_2 O_2)_2 H_2 SO_4 7 H_2 O$.)

The sulphate of an alkaloid obtained from yellow cinchona bark, and from the bark of *cinchona lancifolia*. Solubility in water 1 in 1000; in ac. sulph. dil. 60 grs. in 60 mins. : 12 grs. are equal to 1 oz. of good bark. Ac. sulph. arom. makes a good excipient for pills, or ¼ gr. of tartaric acid to each gr. of quinine.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; lime water; oxalic, tartaric, gallic acids, and their salts; tinct. galls, and many astringent vegetable infusions and tinctures.

Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Santoninum. Santonine. ($C_{30} H_{18} O_6$ or $C_{15} H_{18} O_3$.)

A crystalline neutral principle prepared from santonica. Solubility in spirit 1 in 50; sparingly in water.

Dose—2 to 6 grs. every other night; followed by a brisk cathartic every morning. Three doses are sufficient.

Scammonia Resina.

A *spiritous* extract obtained from scammony root.

***Dose**—3 to 8* grs. (16 oz. of root produces 1¼ oz of resin.)

Scammonium. Scammony.

A gum-resin, obtained by incision of the living mony root. Nearly soluble in boiling proof s

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Soda Caustica. Caustic Soda.

Hydrate of Soda. ($Na\,O, HO$ or $\mathbf{Na\,HO}$ eq. 40.)

Hard greyish-white fragments, very alkaline an rosive; soluble in equal parts of water.

Antidotes—Dilute acetic acid, citric acid, lemon juic and demulcents.

Sodæ Tartarata. ($Na\,O, KOC_8\,H_4\,A_{10} + 8\,HO$ or $\mathbf{C_4\,H_4\,O_6\,4\,H_2\,O}$.)

Tartarated Soda. Soluble in 2 parts of water; in in spirit.

Incompatibles—Most acids and acidulous salts, e potas. bitart.; plumb. acet. and salts of lime.

Dose—¼ to ½ oz.

Sodæ Acetas. ($Na\,O, C_4\,H_3\,O_3 + 6H\,O$ or $\mathbf{Na\,C_2\,H_3}$ eq. 182.)

Acetate of Soda; used in preparing fer. ar phosphas, and syr. fer. phosph.

Sodæ Arsenias. ($2\,Na\,O, HO, As\,O_5 + 14\,H$ $\mathbf{HAs\,O_4\,7\,H_2\,O}$.)

Arsenious Acid ....
Nitrate of Soda ....
Dried Carb. of Soda ....
Boiling Distilled Water.......................

Antidotes. - Moist peroxide of iron or calcined *monia, artificial* respiration, cold affusion.

***Dose**—1-16th to* **1-8th gr.** Soluble in two part

Sodæ Bicarbonas. ($NaO,HO, 2CO_2$ or $NaHCO_3$ eq. 84.)

Bicarbonate of Soda. Soluble in 10 parts of water.

Incompatibles—Acids; acidulous salts; lime water; ammon. hydrochlor; earthy and metallic salts.

Dose—10 to 60 grs. (20 grs. neutralise 16·7 grs. of citric, 17·8 grs. of tartaric acid, or 4 drs. of lemon juice.)

Sodæ Carbonas. ($NaOCO_2 + 10HO$ or $Na_2CO_3 10H_2O$)

Carbonate of Soda. Soluble in 2 parts of water, insoluble in spirit.

(20 grs. neutralise 9·7 grs. of citric, 10½ grs. of tartaric acid, or 2½ drms. of lemon juice.

Dose—5 to 30 grs.

Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata.

Carbonate of Soda dried by a strong heat.

Dose—3 to 10 grs. (1 gr. is equal to 2¾ grs. of crystals.)

Sodæ Citro-Tartras Effervescens.

Bicarbonate of Soda	17 oz.
Tartaric Acid	8 oz.
Citric Acid	6 oz.

Mix thoroughly and heat in a dish to 200° or 220°, and when the particles aggregate, stir them briskly until they assume a granular form; then separate the granules of uniform size by passing through sieves.

N.B.—This is the basis of all the granular preparations, which are made by adding the right proportion of the medicinal *ingredient* before the application of heat.

***Dose**—1 to 2* drs.

Sodæ Nitras. ($Na\,O, NO_5$ or $\mathbf{Na\,NO_3}$ eq. 85.)
A native salt, purified by recrystallisation, obtained from Southern Peru.

Sodæ Phosphas. ($2NaO, HO, PO_5 + 24HO$, or $\mathbf{Na_2\,HPO_4\ 12\,H_2\,O}$ eq. 358.)
Phosphate of Soda. Soluble in 5 parts of water.
Dose—¼ to 1 oz. (A mild tasteless purgative.)

Sodæ Sulphas. ($NaO, SO_3 + 10HO$, or $\mathbf{Na_2\,SO_4\ 10H_2\,O}$ 322.)
Sulphate of Soda. Soluble in 3 parts of water.
Dose—¼ to 1 oz. (An excellent cooling aperient.)

Sodæ Valerianas. ($NaO\ C_{10}\,H_9\,O_3$ or $\mathbf{Na\,C_5\,H_9\,O_2}$
Valerianate of Soda. Soluble in alcohol.
Dose—1 to 5 grs. (Used in prep. zinci. valer.)

Sodii Chloridum. ($Na\,Cl$, or $\mathbf{Na\,Cl}$, eq. 58·5.)
Chloride of Soda. Soluble in 2¾ parts of wa
Dose—10 to 60 grs. as a tonic. 2 to 4 drs. as a

Sodium. (Na, or $\mathbf{Na}$, eq. 23.)
A silvery-white, soft, malleable, ductile m
a high degree of metallic lustre
quickly; has a strong affinity for
composes water, but without co
water is hot. Sp gr. 0·97.

Spiritus Ætheris.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ether	10 oz. ...	10 oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 oz. ...	20 oz.
Sp gr. 0·809.		Ol. Æther 3½ drs.

Dose—½ to 1½ drs.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi.

A spirituous solution of Nitrous Ether, $C_4 H_5 O NO_3$ or $C_2 H_5 NO_2$ eq. 75.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Nitric Acid	3 oz.	... 3½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	q.s.	... 40 oz.
Copper Wire, No. 25	2 oz.	
Sulphuric Acid	2 oz.	

To 1 pint of spirit add gradually the sulphuric and 2½ oz. of the nitric acids. Put the mixture with the copper into a retort, to which a thermometer is fitted. Distil at a temperature commencing at 170° and rising to 175°, but not exceeding 180°, until 12 oz. have passed over, and collect it in a bottle; kept cool, if necessary, with ice-cold water. Now withdraw the heat, and when cold add to the contents of the retort the remainder of the nitric acid, and resume the distillation until the product is increased to 15 oz. Mix this with 2 pints of rectified spirit, or as much as is necessary to make it of the sp.gr. 0·845.

Incompatibles—Pot. iod., fer. sulph., tinct. guaiaci, alkaline and earthy carbonates.

Dose—½ to 2 drs.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Carbonate of Ammonia	8 oz.	Am. Mur. 6 oz.
Strong Solution of Ammonia	4 oz.	Potas C. 10 oz.
Oil of Nutmeg	4 dr.	Cinn. 2½ drs.
Oil of Lemon	6 dr.	C. Lim. 5 oz.
Rectified Spirit	6 pts.	... 4 pts.
Distilled Water	3 pts.	... 4 pts.
Distil 7 pts.	S.G. 0·870.	Cloves 2½ drs.

***Dose*—½ to 1 dr.**

Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.

Assafœtida	1½ oz.	Am. Mur.
Strong Solution of Ammonia	2 oz.	... 18 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad 20 oz.	Pot. Carb. 4½ oz.

Macerate 24 hours, distil, and add the ammonia to the product.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (4 grs. of assafœtida in 1 dr.)

Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Horseradish, scraped	20 oz.	...	20 oz.
Bitter Orange Peel, cut small and bruised	20 oz.	...	20 oz.
Nutmeg, bruised	½ oz.	...	5 drs.
Proof Spirit	1 gal.	...	1 gal.
Water	2 pts.	...	2 pts.

Distil 1 gallon.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (8 grs. of horseradish in 1 dr.)

Spiritus Cajuputi.

Oil of Cajuput	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	49 oz.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (One-fifth the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Camphoræ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON
Camphor	1 oz.	...	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	9 oz.	...	8 oz

Dose—10 m. to 30 m.

Spiritus Chloroformi.

Chloroform	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	19 oz.

S.G. 0·871.

Dose—*20 m. to 60 m.*

(Formerly called Chloric Ether, which was d
strength, or more.)

Spiritus Juniperi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Juniper	1 oz	... 7 m.
Rectified Spirit	49 oz.	Prf. Sp. 12 oz.
(9½ m. of Ol. Junip. in 1 oz.)		Ol. Car. 1 m.
		Ol. Fœn. 1 m.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (One-fifth of the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Lavandulæ.

Oil of Lavender	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	49 oz.

(9½ m. of Ol. Lavand. in 1 oz.)

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (One-fifth the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Peppermint	1 oz.	... 11¼ m.
Rectified Spirit	49 oz.	Prf. 10 oz.

(9½ m. of Ol. Menth. Pip. in 1 oz.)

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (One-fifth the strength of 1864.)

ritus Myristicæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Vol. Oil of Nutmeg	1 oz.	Nutm. 75 gr.
Rectified Spirit	49 oz.	... 10 oz.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (One-fifth the strength of 1864.)

tus Rosmarini.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
il of Rosemary	1 oz.	... 7½ m.
ectified Spirit	49 oz.	... 10 oz.

(One-fifth the strength of 1884.)

Spiritus Tenuior.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Rectified Spirit	5 pts.	...	5 pts.
Distilled Water	3 pts.	...	3 pts.

Proof spirit, s.g. 0·920; rect. spirit, s.g. 0·838. When 10 measures of rectified spirit are mixed with 6 of water, the mixture condenses into 15½ measures.

Strychnia. ($C_{42}H_{22}N_2O_4$ or $\mathbf{C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2}$ eq. 334.)

An alkaloid obtained from Nux Vomica; it should be triturated with sugar of milk before making into pills. Soluble in 5760 parts of water, insoluble in ether or spirit.

Dose—1-30th to 1-12th gr.

Antidotes—Tobacco enemata, chloroform, indian hemp, sal. volatile, animal charcoal.

Succus Conii.

Hemlock Juice	3 pts.
Rectified Spirit	1 pt.

Filter after standing 7 days.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (12 min. equal to 1 gr. of extract.)

Succus Scoparii.

Broom Juice	3 pts.
Rectified Spirit	1 pt.

Filter after standing 7 days.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 drs. (1 dr. is equal to 4 drs. of broom tops.)

Succus Taraxaci.

Dandelion Juice	3 pts.
Rectified Spirit	1 pt.

Filter after standing 7 days.

***Dose**—1 dr. to 2 drs.* (2 drs. are equal to ½ dr. of extract, or *6 drs. of fresh root.)*

Sulphuris Iodidum. (S_2 I or **SI** eq. 159.)

Iodine	4 oz.
Sublimed Sulphur	1 oz.

Rub together in a dry mortar, transfer to a flask, and liquify by a gentle heat; allow it to cool and solidify.

Soluble in 60 parts of glycerine. Insoluble in water.

Sulphur Sublimatum. (S eq. 16, or **S** eq. 32.)

Sulphur obtained from the crude ore by sublimation; chiefly from Sicily and Naples.

Dose—20 grs. to 1 dr. Soluble in oil and turpentine, with heat; insoluble in water.

Sulphur Præcipitatum.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Sublimed Sulphur	5 oz.	...	6 oz
Slaked Lime	3 oz.	Caust. L.	12 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	q.s. or 8 oz.	...	q.s.
Distilled Water	q s.	...	½ gal.

Dose—20 grs. to 1 dr.

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.

Tannic Acid	36 grs.
Benzoated Lard	44 grs.
White Wax	10 grs.
Oil of Theobroma	90 grs.

(3 grs. of tannic acid in each.) Divide into 15 gr. Suppositories, or into 12 equal parts.

Suppositoria Hydrargyri.

Ointment of Mercury	60 grs.
Benzoated Lard	20 grs.
White Wax	20 grs.
Oil of Theobroma	80 grs.

(5 grs. of ung. hydrarg. in each.) Divide into 15 grs. suppositories, or into 12 equal parts.

Suppositoria Morphiæ.

Hydrochlorate of Morphia	6 grs.
Benzoated Lard	64 grs.
White Wax	20 grs.
Oil of Theobroma	90 grs.

(½ gr. of morphia in each.) Divide into 15 grs. suppo tories, or into 12 equal parts.

Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.

Acetate of Lead	36 grs.
Opium, in powder	12 grs.
Benzoated Lard	42 grs.
White Wax	10 grs.
Oil of Theobroma	80 grs.

(3 grs. of lead and 1 gr. of opium in each.) Divide in 15 grs. suppositories, or into 12 equal parts.

Syrupus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON
Refined Sugar	6 lbs.	5 lbs.
Distilled Water	3 lbs.	3 lbs.

Product 9 lbs. weight, or 7 lbs. measure, s.g. 1·330.

Syrupus Aurantii.

	BRITISH.	LONDO	
Tincture of Orange Peel	1 oz.	Cort.	2½ d
Syrup	7 oz.	Sacch.	4½ d
		Spirit	2½ d
		Water	2½ o

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Aurantii Floris.

Orange Flower Water	8 oz.
Distilled Water	16 oz. or q
Refined Sugar	48 oz.

Product 4½ lbs. weight, or 3 lb. 6 oz. measure, s.g. 1·3
Dose—1 dr.

yrupus Ferri Iodidi.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Fine Iron Wire	1 oz.	...	¾ oz.
Iodine	2 oz.	...	2 oz.
Refined Sugar	28 oz.	...	20 oz.
Distilled Water	13 oz.	...	24 oz.

Make a syrup with the sugar and 10 oz. of water, and keep it hot; put the iron wire, the iodine, and 3 oz. of water, into a strong bottle, covered with a cloth, and shake until the froth becomes white; filter immediately into the hot syrup. Product, 43 oz. weight, or 31¼ oz. measure; s.g. 1·385. Will keep well, if made double the strength, less half the sugar, equal parts of simple syrup being added when required for use, and kept exposed to sun light.

(1 fl. dr. contains 4·3 gr. of iodide of iron.)

Incompatibles—Soda; potash; ammonia and their carbonates; lime water; and all substances with which sulphate of iron is incompatible. **Dose**—½ to 1 dr.

yrupus Ferri Phosphatis.

Granulated Sulphate of Iron	224 grs.
Phosphate of Soda	200 grs.
Acetate of Soda	74 grs.
Dilute Phosphoric Acid	5½ oz.
Refined Sugar	8 oz
Distilled Water	8 oz.

Product, 12 oz. measure.

(1 fl. dr. contains 1 gr. of Phosphate of Iron.)

Dose—1 dr.

yrupus Hemidesmi.

Hemidesmus Root, bruised	4 oz.
Refined Sugar	28 oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

Product, 2 lb. 10 oz. weight; or 2 lbs. measure.

***Dose**—1 dr.* s.G. 1·335.

rupus Limonis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fresh Lemon Peel	2 oz.	20 oz.
Lemon Juice, strained	20 oz. ...	30 oz.
Refined Sugar	36 oz. ...	S.V.R. 2½ oz.

Product, 3½ lb. weight, or 2 lb. 9 oz. measure; s.g. 1·340.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Mori.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Mulberry Juice	20 oz. ...	20 oz.
Refined Sugar	32 oz. ...	30 oz.
Rectified Spirit	2½ oz. ...	2½ oz.

Product, 54 oz. weight, or 40½ oz. measure; s.g. 1·330.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Papaveris.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Poppy Capsules, bruised and freed from Seeds	36 oz. ...	36 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	2½ gal. ...	5 gal.
Rectified Spirit	16 oz. ...	5 oz.
Refined Sugar	64 oz. ...	60 oz.

Product, 104 oz. weight, or 78¾ oz. measure; s.g. 1·320.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Rhamni.

	BRITISH.	LONDO
Buckthorn Juice	4 pt. ...	4
Ginger, sliced	¾ oz ...	¾
Pimento, bruised	¾ oz. ...	¾
Refined Sugar	5 lb. ...	4½
Rectified Spirit	6 oz. ...	

s.g. 1·320.

Syrupus Rhei.

Rhubarb Root, in coarse powder............	2 oz.
Coriander Fruit do.	2 oz.
Refined Sugar	24 oz.
Rectified Spirit	8 oz.
Distilled Water	24 oz.

Product, 37 oz. weight, or 28 oz. measure.

Dose—1 to 4 drs.

Syrupus Rhœados.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Red Poppy Petals.....................	13 oz.	...	12 oz.
Refined Sugar............................	36 oz.	...	36 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s. or 20 oz.	...	20 oz.
Rectified Spirit	2½ oz.	...	2½ oz.

Product, 58 oz. weight, or 43½ oz. measure ; s.g. 1·330.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Dried Red Rose Petals..............	2 oz.	...	3¼ oz.
Refined Sugar...........................	30 oz.	...	36 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	20 oz.	...	20 oz.
			Spirit 2¾ oz.

Product, 46 oz. weight, or 35 oz. measure ; s.g. 1·335.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Scillæ.

Vinegar of Squill..................................	20 oz.
Refined Sugar	40 oz.

Product, 60 oz. weight, or 46⅔ oz. measure.

Dose—½ to 1 dr.

Syrupus Sennæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Senna, broken small	16 oz.	7 *oz.*
Oil of Coriander	3 m.	Fennel 2½ oz.
Refined Sugar	24 oz.	Treacle 4½ lb.
Distilled Water	q.s. or 5 pt.	2 pt.
Rectified Spirit	2 oz.	Manna 6 oz.

Product, 42 oz. weight, or 32 oz. measure; S.G. 1·310.

Dose—1 to 4 drs.

Syrupus Tolutanus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Balsam of Tolu	1¼ oz.	1¼ oz.
Refined Sugar	32 oz.	32 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s. or 20 oz.	20 oz.

Product, 48 oz. weight, or 36 oz. measure. S.G. 1·330.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Zingiberis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Strong Tincture of Ginger	6 dr.	Ging. 1½ oz.
Syrup	19 oz.	Sugar 15 oz. Water 10 oz.

Dose—1 dr. (1 part of tinct. in 26 parts.)

Tinctura Aconiti.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Aconite Root, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	7½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—5 to 15 m. (1 gr. of aconite in 9 m.) ¼ the strength of Dublin, and 1-3rd the strength of London; 1-6th the *strength of* Fleming's tincture.

Antidotes—*Emetics*; internal and external stimulants.

Tinctura Aloes.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Socotrine Aloes, in coarse powder	½ oz.	½ oz.
Extract of Liquorice	1½ oz.	1½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	12½ oz.	5 oz.
Distilled Water	7½ oz.	15 oz.

Macerate 7 days, and then filter.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (11 grs. aloes in 1 oz.)

Tinctura Arnicæ.

Arnica Root, in coarse powder	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (2¾ grs. of arnica in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Assafœtida.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Assafœtida, in small fragments	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, then filter.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of assafœtida in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Aurantii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Bitter Orange Peel, bruised	2 oz.	1¾ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, then strain, press, and filter.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (Fresh peel makes a finer flavoured tincture *than the* dried.)

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Cardamom Seeds, freed from the Pericarps, and bruised	¼ oz.	...	75 grs.
Caraway Fruit, bruised	¼ oz.	...	75 grs.
Raisins, freed from their seeds...	2 oz.	...	2½ oz.
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	½ oz.	...	150 grs.
Cochineal, in powder...............	60 grs.	...	75 grs.
Proof Spirit .... ad.	20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (1 gr. cardamom seeds in 88 m.)

Tinctura Cascarillæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Cascarilla Bark, bruised	2½ oz.	...	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit...........................ad.	20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of cascarilla in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Castorei.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Castor, in coarse powder	1 oz.	...	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit.....................ad.	20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (1 gr. of castor in 22 m.)

Tinctura Catechu.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Pale Catechu, in coarse powder ...	2½ oz.	...	1¾ oz.
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	1 oz.	...	1¼ oz.
Proof Spirit...........................ad	20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

***Dose**—½ to 2 drs.* (7 grs. catechu in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Chiratæ.

Chiretta, cut small, bruised	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of chiretta in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Chloroformi Composita.

Chloroform	2 oz.
Rectified Spirit	8 oz.
Comp. Tinct. of Cardamoms	10 oz.

Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1 min. of chloroform in 10 mins.)

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pale Cinchona Bark, in moderately fine powder	2 oz.	2 oz.
Bitter Orange Peel, bruised	1 oz.	1½ oz.
Serpentary Root, bruised	½ oz.	3 dr.
Saffron	60 gr.	60 gr.
Cochineal, in powder	30 gr.	30 gr.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (5½ grs. of bark in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Cinchonæ Flavæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Yellow Cinchona Bark, in moderately fine powder	4 oz.	4 oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (11 grs. of bark in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Cinnamomi.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Cinnamon, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	...	1¾ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of cinnamon in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Cocci.

Cochineal, in powder	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

(7 grs. of cochineal in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Colchici Seminum.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Colchicum Seeds, bruised	2½ oz.	...	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 to 30 mins. (1 gr. of colchicum seeds in 9 m.)

Tinctura Conii.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Hemlock Fruit, bruised	2½ oz.	Leaves	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1 gr. of hemlock fruit in 9 mins.)

Tinctura Croci.

Saffron	1 oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

(1 gr. of saffron in 22 mins.)

Tinctura Cubebæ.

	BRITISH.		LON.
Cubebs, in powder....................	2½ oz.	...	6 o
Rectified Spirit	ad 20 oz.	...	20 o

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of Cubebs in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Digitalis.

	BRITISH.		LONDO
Digitalis Leaves, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	...	2 oz.
Proof Spirit..........................	ad 20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 to 30 mins. (1 gr. of digitalis in 9 mins.)

Tinctura Ergotæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Ergot, in coarse powder	5 oz.	...	7½ oz.
Proof Spirit............................	ad 20 oz.	Ether	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 m. to 1 dr. (1 gr. of Ergot in 4½ mins.

Tinctura Ferri Acetatis.

Solution of Persulphate of Iron	2½ oz.
Acetate of Potash	2 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.

Dissolve the acetate of potash, and add the sol. of iron to 8 oz. of spirit; mix in a quart bottle, and shake frequently, for an hour, then throw the whole on a filter, and when the liquid has passed through, add spirit to 1 pint.

Dose—5 to 30 m.

ura Ferri Perchloridi.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
rong Sol. of Perchloride of Iron	5 oz.	Fer. Ses.	1½ oz.
ctified Spirit	15 oz	...	15 oz.
	S.G. 0·992.	Ac. Hyd.	5 oz.

mpatibles—The alkalies; earths; gum; and vegetable **stringents.** **Dose**—10 to 30 m. (1 part of liq. ferri in 4.)

Tinctura Gallæ.

	BRITISH.		
Galls, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	...	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of galls in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Gentian Root, bruised	1½ oz.	...	1¼ oz.
Bitter Orange Peel, cut small	¾ oz.	...	5 drs.
Cardamom Seeds, freed from the Pericarps, and bruised	¼ oz.	Cinn.	2½ drs.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (4 grs. of gentian root in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Guaiacum Resin, in fine powder	4 oz.	...	3½ oz.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia	ad. 20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days.

Incompatibles—Acids; acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (11 grs. of guaiacum resin in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Hyoscyami.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Hyoscyamus Leaves, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	...	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. **(7 grs. of hyoscyamus leaves in 1 dr.**

Tinctura Iodi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Iodine	½ oz.	½ oz.
Iodide of Potassium	¼ oz.	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 oz.	20 oz.

Dose—5 to 20 mins. (20 mins. contain ½ gr of iodine and ¼ gr. of Potas. Iod.)

Tinctura Jalapæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Jalap, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of jalap in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Kino.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Kino, in coarse powder	2 oz.	1¾ oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days and filter.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (5½ grs. of Kino in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Krameriæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhatany, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of rhatany in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Lavender	1½ dr.	1½ dr.
Oil of Rosemary	10 m.	10 m.
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	150 grs.	150 grs.
Nutmeg, bruised	150 grs.	150 grs.
Red Sandalwood	300 grs.	300 grs.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 40 oz.	40 oz.

Macerate 7 days, then add the oils to the strained tincture.

***Dose*—½ to 2 drs.**

Tinctura Limonis.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fresh Lemon Peel, sliced thin	2½ oz.	1¾ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of lemon peel in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Lobeliæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Lobelia, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 to 30 m. (7 grs. of lobelia in 1 dr.)

Antidotes—Internal and external stimulants.

Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Lobelia, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz
Spirit of Ether	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, then strain, press, and filter.

Dose—10 to 30 m. (7 grs. of lobelia in 1 dr.)

Antidotes—Internal and external stimulants.

Tinctura Lupuli.	BRITISH.	LONDON
Hops	2½ oz.	3 oz.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate

Incompatibles—The salts and preparations of iron.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of hops in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Myrrhæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Myrrh, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	1½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—*½ to 1 dr.* (7 grs. of myrrh in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ.

	BRITISH.	DUBLIN.
Nux Vomica	2 oz.	2 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	8 oz.

Soften by steam, dry and powder Macerate 48 hours, then percolate. (Two-fifths the strength of P. D.)

Dose—10 to 20 m. (1 gr. of nux vomica in 11 m.)

Antidotes—Tobacco enemata, chloroform, sal. volatile, animal charcoal.

Tinctura Opii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Opium, in coarse powder,	1½ oz. or 656 grs.	Pulv. 720 grs.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, and filter.

Incompatibles—The alkalies, their carbonates, and most metallic salts. **Dose**—5 to 40 m. (1 gr. of opium in 14 2-3rd m.

Antidotes—The stomach pump, emetics, stimulants, compelled exertion, artificial respiration.

Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.

	BRITISH.	EDIN.
Opium, in coarse powder	100 grs.	120 grs.
Saffron, cut small	180 grs.	180 grs.
Benzoic Acid	180 grs.	180 grs.
Oil of Anise	1 dr.	½ dr.
Strong Solution of Ammonia	4 oz.	5 oz.
Rectified Spirit	16 oz.	15 oz.

Macerate 7 days, then strain, press, filter, and add spirit to 1 pint.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (1 gr. of powdered opium in 96 m.)

Tinctura Pyrethri.

Pellitory Root, in coarse powder	4 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, and percolate.

(*11 grs. of* pellitory root 1 dr.)

Tinctura Quassiæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON
Quassia	¾ oz.	...	5 drs.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, and filter.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (2 grs. of quassia in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Quiniæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Sulphate of Quinia	160 grs.	...	160 grs.
Tincture of Orange Peel	20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Dissolve with a gentle heat, and after 3 days filter.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (1 gr. of quinine in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Rhei.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Rhubarb, in coarse powder	2 oz.	...	1¼ oz.
Cardamom Seeds, bruised	¼ oz.	R. Gly.	3 drs.
Coriander, bruised	¼ oz.	R. Zing	1½ drs.
Saffron	¼ oz.	...	1½ drs.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—Purgative, 4 drs. to 1 oz. Stomachic, 1 to 2 drs. (22 grs. of rhubarb in ½ oz.)

Tinctura Sabinæ.

Savin Tops, dried and coarsely powdered 2½ oz.
Proof Spirit ....ad 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—20 mins. to 1 dr. (1 gr. of savin in 9 mins.)

***Antidotes**—Emetics*; afterwards opiates and demulcents

Tinctura Scillæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Squill, bruised	2½ oz.	...	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 to 30 mins. (1 gr. of squill in 9 mins.)

Tinctura Senegæ.

Senega, in coarse powder	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of senega in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Sennæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON
Senna, broken small	2½ oz.	...	1¾ oz.
Raisins, freed from seeds	2 oz.	...	2½ oz.
Caraway Fruit, bruised	½ oz.	...	2¼ dr.
Coriander Fruit, bruised	½ oz.	Card.	½ dr.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—1 to 4 drs. (11 grs. of senna, in ½ oz.)

Tincture Serpentariæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Serpentary Root, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	...	1¾ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of serpentary root in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Stramonii.

Stramonium Seeds, bruised	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

***Dose**—10 to 30* mins. (1 gr. of stramouium seeds in 9 mins.)

***Antidotes**—An* emetic of 10 grs. of sulphate of copper, afte *wards opiates.*

Tinctura Sumbul.

Sumbul Root, in coarse powder .... 2½ oz.
Proof Spirit.................................. ad. 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 to 30 m. (1 gr. of sumbul root in 9 m.)

Tinctura Tolutana.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Balsam of Tolu	2½ oz. ...	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit.....................	ad. 20 oz. ...	20 oz.

Dissolve and filter.

Dose—20 to 40 m. (1 gr. of balsam of tolu in 9 m.)

Tinctura Valerianæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Valerian Root, in coarse powder...	2½ oz. ...	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit......	ad. 20 oz. ...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (7 grs. of valerian root in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Valerian Root, in coarse powder...	2½ oz. ...	2½ oz.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia...	ad. 20 oz ...	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Incompatibles—Acids; acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (7 grs. of valerian root in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Veratri Viridis.

Green Hellebore Root, in coarse powder... 4 oz.
Rectified Spirit................................ ad. 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—5 to 20 m. (1 gr. of hellebore root in 5½ m.)

Tinctura Zingiberis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ginger Root, in coarse powder......	2½ oz. ...	10 drs.
Rectified Spirit......................ad.	20 oz. ...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—15 m. to 1 dr. (7 grs. of ginger in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior.

Ginger, in fine powder	10 oz.
Rectified Spirit................................	ad. 20 oz.

Pack the ginger tightly in a percolator, and pour carefully over it half a pint of spirit. In two hours add more, until 1 pint has passed through.

Dose—5 to 20 m. (28 grs. of ginger in 1 dr.)

1 lb. of Jamaica or ⅔ lb. of African ginger yields 1 oz. of gingerine. (*Parrish.*)

Trochisci Acidi Tannici

Tannic Acid......................................	360 grs.
Tincture of Tolu	½ oz.
Refined Sugar, in powder	25 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder........................	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz.
Distilled Water	1 oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each lozenge contains ½ gr. of tannic acid.

Trochisci Bismuthi.

Subnitrate of Bismuth	1440 grs.
Carbonate of Magnesia	4 oz.
Precipitated Carbonate of Lime	6 oz.
Refined Sugar	29 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder.......................	1 oz.
Rose Water	q.s.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

Dose—*1 to 6.* (Each lozenge contains 2 grs. of subnitrat *bismuth.*

Trochisci Catechu.

Pale Catechu, in powder	720 grs.
Refined Sugar, in powder	25 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

Dose—1 to . (Each lozenge contains 1 gr. of catechu.)

Trochisci Ferri Redacti.

Reduced Iron	720 grs.
Refined Sugar, in powder	25 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz.
Distilled Water q.s. or	1 oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each lozenge contains 1 gr. of reduced iron.)

Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ.

Ipecacuanha, in powder	180 grs.
Refined Sugar	25 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz.
Distilled Water q.s. or	1 oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

Dose—1 to 3. (Each lozenge contains ¼ gr. of ipecacuanha.)

Trochisci Morphiæ.

Hydrochlorate of Morphia	20 grs.
Tincture of Tolu	½ oz.
Refined Sugar, in powder	24 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz. or q.s.
Distilled Water	½ oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

***Dose**—1 to 6. (Each* lozenge contains 1-36th gr. of morphia.)

Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ.

Hydrochlorate of Morphia	20 grs.
Ipecacuanha, in fine powder	60 grs.
Tincture of Tolu	½ oz.
Refined Sugar	24 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz. or q.s
Distilled Water	½ oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each lozenge contains 1-36th gr. of morphia and 1-12th gr. of ipecacuanha.)

Trochisci Opii.

Extract of Opium	72 grs.
Tincture of Tolu	½ oz.
Refined Sugar, in powder	16 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	2 oz.
Extract of Liquorice	6 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each lozenge contains 1-10th gr. of extract opium.)

Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.

Chlorate of Potash, in powder	3600 grs.
Refined Sugar	25 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s. or 1 oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each contains 5 grs. of chlorate of potash

Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis.

Bicarbonate of Soda	3600 grs.
Refined Sugar in Powder	25 oz.
Gum Acacia, in Powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz.
Distilled Water ....q.s. or	1 oz.

Divide into 720 Lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each contains 5 grs. of Bicarb. Soda.)

Unguentum Aconitiæ.

Aconitia	8 grs.
Rectified Spirit	30 m.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.

Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Tartarated Antimony, in fine powder	1¼ oz.	...	¼ oz.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	Lard	1 oz.

(Nearly twice the strength of Ung. Ant. Tart. Dublin.)

Unguentum Atropiæ.

Atropia	8 grs.
Rectified Spirit	30 m.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.

½ dr. containing ½ gr. of Atropia is sufficient for one application.

Unguentum Belladonnæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Extract of Belladonna	80 grs.	...	60 grs.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.	...	1 oz.

Rub down the extract with a few drops of water before mixing *with the lard.*

Unguentum Cadmii Iodidi.

Iodide of Cadmium in fine powder	62 grs.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.

This ointment may be used in place of ung. plumb. iod., when it is an object not to stain the skin.

Unguentum Cantharidis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cantharides	1 oz.	1 oz.
Yellow Wax	1 oz.	Water 4 oz.
Olive Oil	6 oz.	Cer. Res 4 oz.

Infuse the cantharides in the oil, in a covered vessel for twelve hours, then place the vessel in boiling water for fifteen minutes, strain through muslin with strong pressure, add the product to the wax previously melted, and stir constantly while it cools.

Unguentum Cetacei.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Spermaceti	5 oz.	5 oz.
White Wax	2 oz.	14 dr.
Almond Oil	20 oz.	Olive 20 oz.

Unguentum Creasoti.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Creasote	1 dr.	½ dr.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	Lard 1 oz.

Unguentum Elemi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Elemi	¼ oz.	6 drs.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	Tereb. ½ dr.
		Suet, 5 oz.
		O. Oil. 1 dr.

Unguentum Gallæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Galls, in fine powder	80 grs.	60 grs.
Benzoated Lard	1 oz.	Lard 1 oz.

Unguentum Gallæ c Opio.	BRITISH.		LONDON
Ointment of Galls	1 oz.	...	1 oz.
Opium, in powder	32 grs.	...	15 grs.

Unguentum Hydrargyri.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Mercury	16 oz.	...	16 oz.
Prepared Lard	16 oz.	...	15½ oz.
Prepared Suet	1 oz.	...	1 oz.

Rub them together until metallic globules cease to be visible, when a portion is rubbed on paper.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Ammoniated Mercury	62 grs.	...	40 grs.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.		Lard 1 oz.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.	
Ointment of Mercury	6 oz.
Yellow Wax	3 oz.
Olive Oil	3 oz.
Camphor	1½ oz.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.	BRITISH.		DUBLIN.
Red Iodide of Mercury, in fine powder	16 grs.	...	60 grs.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	...	1 oz.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Red Oxide of Mercury, in very fine powder	62 grs.	...	60 grs.
Oil of Almonds	¾ oz.		Lard 6 drs.
Yellow Wax	¼ oz.		White 2 drs.

Melt the wax in 3 parts of the oil, rub down the oxide with the remainder, and mix, stirring till cold.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Mercury, by weight	4 oz.	4 oz.
Nitric Acid, S.G. 1·42	12 oz.	8 oz.
Prepared Lard	15 oz.	24 oz.
Olive Oil	32 oz.	16 oz.

Dissolve the mercury in the acid by means of a gentle heat; heat the lard and oil in a porcelain vessel, capable of holding 6 times the quantity, to 180°, by means of a water bath; add the solution of mercury, also hot, and mix them thoroughly. If the mixture does not froth up, increase the heat till this occurs.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi.

Subchloride of Mercury	80 grs.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.

Unguentum Iodi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Iodine	32 grs.	30 grs.
Iodide of Potassium	32 grs.	60 grs.
Proof Spirit	60 m.	60 m.
Prepared Lard	2 oz.	2 oz.

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Tar	5 oz.	5 oz.
Yellow Wax	2 oz.	Suet 5 oz.

Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Acetate of Lead	12 grs.	15 grs.
Benzoated Lard	1 oz.	W.Wax 2 drs. Oil of Almonds 1 oz.

Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis.

Carbonate of Lead, in fine powder	62 grs.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.

Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.

Iodide of Lead, in fine powder	62 grs.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.

Unguentum Plumbi Subacet. Comp.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Solution of Sub-Acetate of Lead	6 oz.	6 oz.
Camphor	60 grs.	60 grs.
White Wax	8 oz.	8 oz.
Oil of Almonds	20 oz.	Olive 20 oz.

Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ.

Sulphurated Potash	30 grs.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Iodide of Potassium	64 grs.	60 grs.
Distilled Water	60 m.	60 m.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.	1 oz.
Carbonate of Potash	4 grs.	

Unguentum Resinæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Resin	8 oz.	7¼ oz.
Yellow Wax	4 oz.	7½ oz.
Simple Ointment	16 oz.	O. Oil 10 oz.

Unguentum Sabinæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fresh Savin Tops, bruised	8 oz.	8 oz.
Yellow Wax	3 oz.	White 4 oz.
Prepared Lard	16 oz.	16 oz.

Digest 20 minutes, and strain through calico.

Unguentum Simplex.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
White Wax	2 oz.	4 oz.
Prepared Lard	3 oz.	
Almond Oil	3 oz.	O. Oil. 4 oz.

Unguentum Sulphuris.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sublimed Sulphur	1 oz.	2 oz.
Benzoated Lard	4 oz.	Lard 4 oz.

Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.

Iodide of Sulphur	30 grs.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.

Unguentum Terebinthinæ.

Oil of Turpentine	1 oz.
Resin, in coarse powder	60 grs.
Yellow Wax	½ oz.
Prepared Lard	½ oz.

Unguentum Veratriæ.

Veratria	8 grs.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.
Olive Oil	½ dr.

Unguentum Zinci.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oxide of Zinc, in fine powder	80 grs	80 grs.
Benzoated Lard	1 oz.	Lard 1 oz.

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid	10 to 15 m.
Cold Water	1 dr.

Vapor Chlori.

Chlorinated Lime	2 oz.
Cold Water, to moisten	q.s.

Vapor Coniæ.

Extract of Hemlock	60 grs.
Solution of Potash	1 dr.
Distilled Water	10 drs.

Dose—20 minims placed on a sponge, in a suitable apparatus, that the vapour of hot water passing over it may be inhaled.

Vapor Creasoti.

Creasote	12 m.
Boiling Water	8 oz.

Vapor Iodi

Tincture of Iodine	1 dr.
Water	1 oz.

Apply a gentle heat, and inhale the vapour.

Veratria.

An alkaloid obtained from cevadilla.

Soluble in 6 parts of ether; 11 of alcohol; 1000 of water, and freely in diluted acids.

Vinum Antimoniale.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Tartarated Antimony	40 grs.	40 grs.
Sherry	20 oz.	20 oz.

Dose—5 mins. to 1 dr. (¼ gr. of antim. tart. in 1 dr.)

Vinum Aloes.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Socotrine Aloes	1½ oz.	2 oz.
Cardamom Seeds, bruised	80 gr.	Canel ½ oz.
Ginger, in coarse powder	80 gr.	
Sherry	40 oz.	40 oz.

Digest 7 days, and filter.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (2 grs. of aloes in 1 dr.)

Vinum Aurantii.

British wine, containing 12 per cent. of alcohol, made by the fermentation of a saccharine solution, to which the fresh peel of the bitter orange has been added.

Vinum Colchici.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Colchicum Corm, dried and sliced, and bruised	4 oz.	4 oz.
Sherry	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, press, and strain through calico.

Dose—10 to 30 mins. (1 gr. of colchicum corm in 5½ mins.)

Vinum Ferri.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fine Iron Wire (about No. 35)	1 oz.	1 oz.
Sherry	20 oz.	20 oz.

(1864 made with tartarated iron, 160 grs.)

Macerate 30 days, the iron being nearly but not quite immersed in the wine, the vessel frequently shaken, and the stopper removed; then filter.

Dose—1 to 4 drs.

Vinum Ferri Citratis.

Citrate of Iron and Ammonia	160 grs.
Orange Wine	20 oz.

Dissolve; set aside for three days, shaking occasionally, then filter.

Dose—1 to 4 drs. (1 gr. of am. citrate of iron in 1 dr.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.

	BRITISH.	LOND
Ipecacuanha, bruised	1 oz.	1¼ oz.
Sherry	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, and filter.

Dose—Expectorant, 5 to 40 mins. ; emetic, 3 to 6 drs. (
of ipecacuanha in 22 mins.)

Vinum Opii.

	BRITISH.	LOND
Extract of Opium	1 oz.	1¼ oz
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	75 grs.	75 gr
Cloves, bruised	75 grs.	75 gr
Sherry	ad 20 oz.	20 oz

Macerate 7 days, then filter.

It is about ¼ stronger than the Edinburgh and Dub
but 1-5th weaker than the London ; and corresp
in strength with extractum opii liquidum.
tains 1 gr. of extract of opium in 22 mins.

Incompatibles—The alkalies ; their carbonates ; and
metallic salts. **Dose**—10 to 40 mins.

Vinum Quiniæ.

Sulphate of Quinia	20 grs.
Citric Acid	30 grs.
Orange Wine	20 oz.

Dissolve first the acid and then the Quinine in the w
allow it to remain 3 days, shake occasionally,
filter.

Dose—½ to 1 oz. (1 gr. of quinine in 1 oz.)

Vinum Rhei.

	BRITISH.	LOND
Rhubarb, in coarse powder	1½ oz.	2½ o
Canella Alba Bark	60 grs.	60 g
Sherry	ad. 20 oz.	20 o

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (4 grs. of rhubarb in 1 dr.)

Vinum Xericum.

Sherry, containing about 17 to 18 per cent. of alcohol.

Zinci Acetas. ($ZnO, C_4H_3O_3 + 2HO$ eq. 109·5 or $\mathbf{Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2\ 2H_2O}$ eq 219.)

Acetate of Zinc. Soluble in 2½ parts of water.

Incompatibles—The Alkalies and their Carbonates.

Dose—Tonic, 1 to 2 grs. Emetic, 10 to 20 grs Lotion or injection, 1 or 2 grs. in 1 oz.

Antidotes—Emetics, warm demulcent drinks.

Zinci Carbonas. ($ZnO, CO_2 + 2ZnO + 3HO$ eq. 170·5 or $\mathbf{ZnCO_3\ (ZnO)_2\ 3H_2O}$ eq. 341.)

Carbonate of Zinc. Insoluble in water.

Dose—2 to 10 grs.

Zinci Chloridum. ($ZnCl$ eq. 68 or $\mathbf{ZnCl_2}$ eq. 136.)

Chloride of Zinc. Soluble in 4 parts of water; freely in spirit.

Antidotes—Emetics, warm demulcent drinks.

Zinci Oxidum. (ZnO eq. 40·5 or $\mathbf{ZnO}$ eq. 81.)

Carbonate of Zinc exposed to a dull red heat, until it no longer effervesces with dilute sulphuric acid; insoluble in water.

Incompatibles—Acids and acidulous salts.

Dose—2 to 10 grs. Applied externally in slight excoriations, *and to the* feet to prevent the unpleasant odour of *perspiration*.

Zinci Sulphas. ($ZnO, SO_3 + 7HO$ eq. 143·5 or $ZnSO_4\,7H_2O$ eq. 287.)

Sulphate of Zinc. 10 parts soluble in 7 of water insoluble in spirit.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; lime water; astringent vegetable infusions.

Dose—Tonic, 1 to 3 grs. Emetic, 10 to 30 grs. Injection or Lotion, 1 or 2 grs. in 1 oz of water.

Zinci Valerianas. ($ZnO, C_{10}H_9O_3$ eq. 133·5 or $Zn(C_5H_9O_2)_2$ eq. 267.)

Sulphate of Zinc	5¾ oz.
Valerianate of Soda	5 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dose—1 to 3 grs. Soluble in 120 parts of water; 60 of spirit; 500 of ether.

An anti-spasmodic in chorea, epilepsy, neuralgic and hysterical affections.

Zincum. (Zn, eq. 32·5 or **Zn**, eq. 65.)

A blueish-white metal, laminated and with a crystalline fracture; occurs native as sulphuret or carbonate, sp.gr. 7·1, fuses at 773°.

TEST SOLUTIONS FOR QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS,

WITH SOME OF THEIR PRINCIPAL APPLICATIONS.

[SOLIDS BY WEIGHT, LIQUIDS BY MEASURE.]

Acetate of Copper. Solution of,

Subacetate of Copper, in fine powder......	½ oz.
Acetic Acid	1 oz.
Distilled Water	ad. 5 oz.

Add the copper to the acid diluted with half an ounce of water, digest at 212°, with frequent stirring, until a dry residue remains, which dissolve in water, and filter.

Use—For detecting the presence of butyric acid in valerianate of zinc. After distilling the suspected salt with dilute sulphuric acid, and adding the solution of acetate of copper, a bluish-white precipitate will be produced, after a little time, if butyric acid is present.

Acetate of Potash. Solution of,

Acetate of Potash	½ oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

Use—To distinguish between tartaric and citric acids, *producing a precipitate* with the former only.

state of Soda. Solution of,

Acetate of Soda............................	½ oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

Use—To neutralise the acid solution of the precipitated phosphate of lime, previous to the addition of oxalate of ammonia and perchloride of iron.

Albumen. Solution of,

The White of one Egg.	
Distilled Water	4 oz.

(This must be recently prepared.)

Use—To distinguish the monobasic from the tribasic phosphoric acids; giving a precipitate with the former, but not with the latter.

Ammonio-Nitrate of Silver. Solution of,

Nitrate of Silver, in crystals	¼ oz.
Solution of Ammonia	½ oz. or q.s
Distilled Water .... ad.	10 oz.

Add ammonia until the precipitate is nearly dissolve and filter.

Use—For testing arsenious and phosphoric acids, giving aqueous solutions, a yellow precipitate, soluble in ex of ammonia or nitric acid.

Ammonio-Sulphate of Copper. Solution of,

Sulphate of Copper, in crystals	½ oz.
Solution of Ammonia	q.s.
Distilled Water .... ad.	10 oz.

Add ammonia until the precipitate is nearly dis and filter.

Use—For detecting the presence of arsenious acid, wi it forms a green precipitate, soluble in excess of

Ammonio-Sulphate of Magnesia. Solution of,

Sulphate of Magnesia	1 oz.
Chloride of Ammonium	½ oz.
Solution of Ammonia	½ oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—As a test for the phosphates of ammonia and iron.

The precipitate, formed by adding it to a solution containing 20 gr. of phosphate of ammonia, should, when washed with dilute ammonia, and dried, weigh 16·8 grains.

Boracic Acid. Solution of,

Boracic Acid	50 grs.
Rectified Spirit	1 oz.

Use—To detect the presence of turmeric in rhubarb; a brown colour will be produced if turmeric is present, whilst pure rhubarb will remain unchanged.

Bromine. Solution of,

Bromine	10 m.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

Use—To detect iodine in bromide of potassium. A few drops added to a solution of the salt, mixed with a little mucilage of starch, will produce a blue colour, if iodine is present.

Chloride of Ammonium. Solution of,

Chloride of Ammonium	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—As a test for magnesia. The solution of hydrochlorate of ammonia, with a little free ammonia, is mixed with the solution to be tested; and phosphate of soda is afterwards added, when, if magnesia is present, it will be precipitated as ammonia-magnesian phosphate.

.rbonate of Ammonia. Solution of,

Carbonate of Ammonia, in powder	⅛ oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—To distinguish zinc from alumina and the alkaline earths With the former it gives a white precipitate, soluble i excess of the re-agent.

Chloride of Barium. Solution of,

Chloride of Barium, in crystals	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—As a test for sulphuric acid, or any of the soluble sulphates

Chloride of Calcium. Solution of,

Chloride of Calcium	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—For testing arseniate of soda and citrate of potash, pro ducing with the former a white precipitate, soluble i nitric acid; and with a boiling solution of the latter, white precipitate, soluble in acetic acid.

Chloride of Calcium. Saturated Solution of,

Chloride of Calcium	4 oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

Use—For testing the purity of spirits of nitrous ether. W 1 volume of sp. æther nit. is agitated with 2 volum the above solution, 2 per cent. by volume of nitrous should separate and rise to the surface.

Chloride of Gold. Solution of,

Fine Gold, in thin lamina	60 gr
Nitric Acid	1¼ oz
Hydrochloric Acid	7 o
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dissolve the gold in the nitric acid, mixed wi hydrochloric acid and 4 oz. of water; then remaining hydrochloric acid, and evaporate until acid vapours cease to be given off; l solve in 5 fl.oz. of water.

Use—To distinguish atropia, with which it for *double sal*

hloride of Tin. Solution of,

Granulated Tin		1 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid		3 oz.
Distilled Water	ad.	5 oz.

Add the tin to the acid, diluted with 1 oz. of water; apply a gentle heat until gas ceases to be evolved; add water to 5 fl.oz., and preserve in a stoppered bottle, with the remainder of the tin.

Use—To test ammoniated mercury. It reduces to the metallic state, the salts of mercury, silver, and gold.

elatine. Solution of,

Isinglass, in shreds	50 grs.
Warm Distilled Water	5 oz.

Use—To distinguish gallic from tannic acid, the latter only giving a yellowish-white precipitate.

odate of Potash. Solution of,

Iodine	50 grs.
Chlorate of Potash	50 grs.
Nitric Acid	8 m.
Distilled Water	10½ oz.

After rubbing the iodine and chlorate of potash together, pour on them ½ oz. of water acidulated with the acid. Digest till the colour disappears, boil one minute, and evaporate to dryness at 212°; dissolve in 10 oz. of water, and filter.

Use—To detect sulphurous acid in acetic acid; when added to acetic acid previously mixed with mucilage of starch a blue colour is produced, if sulphurous acid is present.

odide of Potassium. Solution of,

Iodide of Potassium	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—*As a test* for lead, with which it forms a bright yellow *precipitate*.

Oxalate of Ammonia. Solution of,

Oxalate of Ammonia	½ oz.
Warm Distilled Water	20 oz.

Use—As a test for lime, with which it forms a white pre tate in dilute neutral or alkaline solutions; insolubl acetic, but soluble in nitric acid.

Perchloride of Platinum. Solution of,

Thin Platinum Foil	¼ oz.
Nitric Acid	1 oz. or
Hydrochloric Acid..............................	4 oz. or
Distilled Water	7 oz.

Dilute the acids with two oz. of water; add the platinum and dissolve by means of a gentle heat, adding more o acids if necessary for solution. Now add 1 dr. of hy chloric acid, and evaporate until vapours cease to be g off; lastly, dissolve in 5 oz. of distilled water and fil

Use—For distinguishing potash from soda—giving a pre tate with former, but not with the latter.

Phosphate of Soda. Solution of,

Phosphate of Soda, in crystals..............	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—In testing for magnesia, *see* hydrochlorate of amm and also for testing carbonate of lithia.

Red Prussiate of Potash. Solution of,

Red Prussiate of Potash, in crystals	¼ oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

***Use**—To distinguish* the proto from the persalts of iron; gi *a blue precipitate* with the former, but not with the

Sulphate of Indigo. Solution of,

Indigo, dry, and in fine powder	5 grs.
Sulphuric Acid	10 fl.oz.

Place 1 dr. of the acid and the indigo in a test tube, and apply the heat of a water bath for 1 hour; then mix with the remainder of the acid, and after subsidence, decant the clear liqour.

Use—As a test for chlorine, in contact with which it becomes decolorised.

Sulphate of Iron. Solution of,

Granulated Sulphate of Iron	10 grs.
Boiling Distilled Water	1 oz.

This solution should be recently prepared.

Use—In testing phosphoric, nitric, and sulphuric acids, spirit of nitrous ether, &c. Its colour is darkened by the vapour produced from the contact of moderately dilute nitric acid with copper. It is *not* darkened by phosphoric acid when mixed with an equal volume of pure sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid poured upon it should not produce a purple ring at the surface of the two solutions. It becomes a deep olive or black colour, when mixed with spirits of nitrous ether and a few drops of sulphuric acid.

Sulphate of Lime. Solution of,

Plaster of Paris	¼ oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

Rub the plaster of Paris in a mortar with 2 oz. of water; transfer to a pint bottle containing the remainder of the water; shake, and after subsidence, filter.

***Use**—As* a test for oxalic acid.

Sulphide of Ammonium. Solution of,

Solution of ammonia, saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen.

Use—As a test for various metals. Antimony gives an orange red precipitate, soluble in excess of the re-agent; zinc, a white; bismuth, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, and tin, a brown or black precipitate.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas.

Sulphuret of Iron	½ oz.
Water	4 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	q.s.

Use—As a test for various metals. A neutral solution of arsenious acid, and the persalts of tin, give a yellow precipitate. Acid solutions of bismuth, copper, gold, lead, mercury, platinum, silver, and protoxide of tin, produce a brown or black precipitate.

Tartaric Acid. Solution of,

Tartaric Acid, in crystals	1 oz.
Distilled Water	8 oz.
Rectified Spirit	2 oz.

Use—As a test for potash, with which it forms a very sparingly soluble salt; also to prevent the precipitation of oxide of antimony, when an acid solution of that metal is added to water.

Yellow Prussiate of Potash. Solution of,

Yellow Prussiate of Potash, in crystals	½ oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

Use—As a test for many of the metals, giving, with the persalts of iron, a blue precipitate; with copper, a reddish-brown; and with proto-salts of antimony, bismuth, cadmium, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, silver, tin, and zinc, a white, or nearly white, precipitate.

TEST SOLUTIONS FOR VOLUMETRIC ESTIMATIONS.

Apparatus required in the preparation of these Solutions.

1. A flask which, when filled to a mark on the neck, contains exactly 10,000 grains of distilled water at 60°, or (if the metrical system be employed) one litre, or 1000 cubic centimetres.

2. A graduated cylindrical jar, which, when filled to 0, holds 10,000 grains of distilled water, or (if the metrical system be employed) one litre, and is divided into 100 equal parts.

3. A Burette. A graduated glass tube which, when filled to 0, holds 1,000 grains of distilled water, or (if the metrical system be employed) 100 cubic centimetres, and is divided into 100 equal parts.

(One cubic centimetre is the volume of one gramme of distilled water at 40° C. 1000 cubic centimetres equal one litre.)

Volumetric Solutions should be shaken before being used, to ensure uniformity of strength, and should be kept in *stoppered bottles.* All measurements should be made at 60° *Fahr.*

Volumetric Solutions of Bichromate of Potash.

($KO, 2\,Cr\,O_3 = 147{\cdot}5$ or $K_2\,Cr_2\,O_7 = 295$.)

Bichromate of Potash	147·5 grs.
Distilled Water	10,000 grs. or 1 litre

Put the bichromate of potash into the 10,000 grain fl and dissolve in exactly 10,000 grain measure water. 1000 measures will then contain 14·75 gr (1-10th of an equivalent of $KO, 2\,Cr\,O_3$ or 1- of $K_2\,Cr_2\,O_7$) of the bichromate, and when ad to a protosalt of iron, acidulated with $H\,Cl$, capable of converting 16·8 grs. (1-10th of an equi lent of 6 Fe or 1-20th new notation) of iron, from state of protosalt to persalt.

Use—To determine the proportion of protoxide of iron in following preparations. It is known that the whole o protosalt has been converted into a persalt, when a m drop of the liquid, placed in contact with a drop o solution of red prussiate of potash, on a white p ceases to strike with it a blue colour.

	BRITISH.				METRICA		
	Grs. wgt of substance.		Grs. Meas. of Vol. Sol.		Grammes of Substance.		C. Vo
Ferri Arsenias......	20	=	170	or	2·0	=	
„ Carb. Sacch..	20	=	330	or	2·0	=	
„ Oxid. Magnet.	20	=	83·0	or	2·0	=	
„ Phosphas.....	20	=	250	or	2·0	=	

Volumetric Solution of Hyposulphite of Soda.

($NaO,S_2\,O_2 + 5HO = 124$ or $Na_2\,H_2\,S_2\,O_4\,4H_2\,O =$

Hyposulphite of Soda, in crystals.........	280 grs.
Distilled Water	10,000 grs. or 1 l

Dissolve the hyposulphite in 10,000 grain measur water. Fill a burette with this solution and it cautiously into 1000 grain measures of the v *metric solution* of iodine, until the brown c is just discharged. Note the number of grain measures (n) required to produce this effect; then put 8,000 grain measures of the same solution into a graduated jar and augment with distilled water to $\frac{8000 \times 1000}{n}$ gr. measures. If, for example, n = 950, the 8,000 grain measures should be diluted to the bulk of $\frac{8000 \times 1000}{950} = 8,421$ gr. measures; 1000 grain measures will then contain 24·8 grains or 1-10th of an equivalent of the hyposulphite, and correspond to 12·7 grains, or 1-10th an equivalent of iodine.

Use—For testing the following substances, in each case, excepting that of iodine. A solution of iodide of potassium and hydrochloric acid are added to the substance, and the amount of iodine so liberated is indicated by the solution.

	BRITISH.				METRICAL.		
	Gr. wgt. of substance.		Gr. meas. of Vol. Sol.		Grammes of substance.		C. C. of Vol. Sol.
Chlorata ...	10·0	=	850	or	1·00	=	85·0
e	12·7	=	1000	or	1·27	=	100·0
Calc. Chlor.	60·0	=	500	or	6·00	=	50·0
Chlori	439·0	=	750	or	43·90	=	75·0
Sodæ Chlor.	70·0	=	500	or	7·00	=	50·0

metric Solution of Iodine.

(I = 127 or **I** = **127**.)

Iodine	127 grs.
Iodide of Potassium	180 grs.
Distilled Water	10,000 grs. or 1 litre.

Dissolve the iodine and iodide of potassium in exactly 10,000 grain measures of water. 1000 grain measures will contain 12·7 grs. or 1-10th of an equivalent of iodine. and will correspond to 1-7th gr. of HS, 3·2 grs. of sulphurous, and 4·95 grs. of arsenious acid.

Use—For testing the following substances. (It is dropped from the burette into the liquid to be tested, until free iodine begins to appear in the solution.)

	BRITISH.			METRICAL.		
	Gr. wgt. of substance.		Gr. meas. of Vol. Sol.		Grammes of substance.		C. C. of Vol. Sol.
Acid Arsenias......	4·0	=	808	or	0·40	=	80·8
" Sulphurosum	34·7	=	1000	or	3·47	=	100·0
Liq. Arsenicalis...	441·5	=	808	or	44·15	=	80·8
" Arsen. Hyd.	441·5	=	810	or	44·15	=	81·0

Volumetric Solution of Nitrate of Silver.

(Ag O, N O_5 = 170 or **Ag NO_3 = 170.**)

Nitrate of Silver........................	170 grs.
Distilled Water	10,000 grs. or 1 litre.

Dissolve the nitrate of silver in exactly 10,000 gr. measures of water; 1000 grain measures will contain 17·0 grains, or 1-10th of an equivalent of nitrate of silver. (Should be kept in an opaque stoppered bottle.)

Use—In testing the following substances:—

	BRITISH.				METRICAL.		
	Gr. wgt. of substance.		Gr. meas. of Vol. Sol.		Grammes of substance.		C. C. of Vol. Sol.
Acid Hydrocyan....	270	=	1000	or	27·0	=	100·0
Potass. Bromid......	10	=	840	or	1·0	=	84·0
Sodæ Arsenias (dry)	10	=	1613	or	1·0	=	161·3

Volumetric Solution of Oxalic Acid.

(2 HO, $C_4 O_6$ + 4 HO = 126 or **$H_2 C_2 O_4$ 2 H_2 O = 12**

Purified Oxalic Acid, in crystals, quite dry but not effloresced.	63·0 grs.
Distilled Water	10,000 grs. or 1 lit

Dissolve the oxalic acid in 10,000 grain measure *water;* 1000 grain measures will contain ½ an *valent, or 63* grains of oxalic acid, and are ca *of neutralising* 1 equivalent of an alkali, or a

Use—In testing the following substances :—

	BRITISH.				METRICAL.		
	Grs. wt. of substance.		Grs. m. of vol. sol.		Grms. of substance.		C. C. of vol. sol.
Ammon. Carb.	59·0	=	1000	or	5·90	=	100·0
Borax	191·0	=	1000	or	19·10	=	100·0
Liq. Ammon.........	85·0	=	500	or	8·50	=	50·0
" " Fort...	52·3	=	1000	or	5·23	=	100·0
" Calcis	4380·0	=	200	or	438·00	=	20·0
" " Sacch. ...	460·2	=	254	or	46·02	=	25·4
" Plumb. Sub. ...	413·3	=	810	or	41·33	=	81·0
" Potassæ	462·9	=	482	or	46·29	=	48·2
" " Efferv....	438·00	=	150	or	438·0	=	15·0
" Sodæ	458·0	=	470	or	45·80	=	47·0
" " Efferv ..	4380·0	=	178	or	438·0	=	17·8
Plumbi Acetas	38·0	=	200	or	3·80	=	20·0
Potassa Caust.	56·0	=	900	or	5·60	=	90·0
Potassæ Bicarb.......	50·0	=	500	or	5·00	=	50·0
" Carb.........	83·0	=	980	or	8·30	=	98·0
" Citras	102·0	=	1000	or	10·20	=	100·0
" Tartras	113·0	=	1000	or	11·30	=	100·0
" " Acida ...	188·0	=	1000	or	18·80	=	100·0
Soda Caustica........	40·0	=	900	or	4·00	=	90·0
" Tartarata.......	141·0	=	1000	or	14·10	=	100·0
Sodæ Bicarb..........	84·0	=	1000	or	8·40	=	100·0
" Carb............	143·0	=	960	or	14·30	=	96·0

Volumetric Solution of Soda.

(Na O, HO = 40, or **Na HO** = 40.

Solution of Soda.................................. q s.
Distilled Water .... q.s.

Fill a burette with the solution of soda, and cautiously drop this into a solution of 63 grains of purified oxalic acid in 2 oz. of water, until the acid is neutralized, as indicated by litmus. Note the number of grains (n) of the solution used, and having introduced 9000 grain measures of the solution of soda into a graduated jar, add water until it becomes $\frac{9000 \times 1000}{n}$ grain measures. If, for example, (n) = 930, the 9000 grain measures should be augmented to $\frac{9000 \times 1000}{930}$ = 9·677 grain measures. 1000 grain measures will contain one equivalent, or 40 grains of hydrate of soda, and will neutralise one equivalent of any monobasic acid.

Use—In testing the following substances:—

	BRITISH.				METRICAL.		
	Grs. wgt. of substance.		Grs. meas. of Vol. Sol.		Grms. weight of substance.		C. C. of Vol Sol.
Acetum........	445·4	=	402	or	44·54	=	40·2
Acid, Acet.	182·0	=	1000	or	18·20	=	100·0
„ „ Dil...	440·0	=	313	or	44·00	=	31·3
„ „ Glac.	60·0	=	990	or	6·00	=	99·0
„ Citric	70·0	=	1000	or	7·00	=	100·0
„ Hydroch...	114·8	=	1000	or	11·48	=	100·0
„ „ Dil.	345·0	=	1000	or	34·50	=	100·0
„ Nitric	90·0	=	1000	or	9·00	=	100·0
„ „ Dil...	361·3	=	1000	or	36·13	=	100·0
„ Nit.Hyd.Dil.	352·4	=	920	or	35·24	=	92·0
„ Sulph.......	50·6	=	1000	or	5·06	=	100·0
„ „ Arom.	304·2	=	830	or	30·42	=	83·0
„ „ Dil. ...	359·0	=	1000	or	35·90	=	100·0
„ Tart.	75·0	=	1000	or	7·50	=	100·0

POSOLOGICAL TABLE,

FROM GUY'S HOSPITAL PHARMACOPŒIA.

AGE.	MAXIMUM DOSE.		
	One fluid oz.	60 grains.	20 grains.
One month	minims 30	grs. 3	gr. 1
Three months		grs. 4	
Six months	minims 40	grs. 6	grs. 2
Nine months		grs. 7	
One year	fl.dr. 1	grs. 8	grs. 3
Two years	fl.drs. 1½	grs. 10	grs. 4
Three years	fl.drs. 1½	grs. 12	grs. 4
Four years	fl.drs. 2	grs. 15	grs. 5
Five years	fl.drs. 2½	grs. 18	grs. 6
Six years	fl.drs. 3	grs. 20	grs. 7
Seven years	fl.drs. 3½	grs. 25	grs. 8
Eight years	fl.drs. 4	grs. 30	grs. 10
Ten years	fl.drs. 4½	grs. 35	grs. 12
Twelve years	fl.drs. 5	grs. 40	grs. 14
Thirteen years	fl.drs. 5½		grs. 15
Fifteen years	fl.drs. 6	grs. 45	grs. 16
Eighteen years	fl.drs. 6½		grs. 17
Twenty years	fl.drs. 7	grs. 50	grs. 18
Twenty to forty-five years	fl.oz. 1	grs. 60	grs. 20
Fifty years	fl.drs. 7	grs. 50	grs. 18
Sixty to seventy years	fl.drs. 6	grs. 45	grs. 16
Eighty to ninety years	fl.drs. 5	grs. 40	grs. 14
One hundred years	fl.drs. 4	grs. 30	grs. 10

ORGANIC MATERIA MEDICA.

OTE.—*The Italics distinguish the non-officinal from the officinal preparations and habitats.*

bsinthium. Wormwood.

BOTANICAL NAME...Artemisia absinthium.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Arom. bitter, and anthelmintic.
PARTS USED..........The dried herb.

Dose—*Powd.* 20 to 60 grs.; *Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; *Oil,* 1 to 5 m.

cacia. Gum Acacia. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Species undetermined.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............Cordofan, in E. Africa, imp. from Alexandria, *also Arabia, Senegal, Barbary, the Cape.*
PROPERTIES...........Demulcent and emollient.
PARTS USED..........The gum.

Dose—**Powd.** 10 to 60 grs.; **Mucil.** (1 in 1½) 1 to 4 drs.

cetosella. Wood Sorrel.

BOTANICAL NAME...Oxalis acetosella.
NATURAL ORDER....Oxalidaceæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Refrigerant antiscorbutic.
PARTS USED..........The fresh plant.

Dose—*Used as salad,* or boiled with milk.

Aconitum. Aconite or Monkshood. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Aconitum napellus.
NATURAL ORDER....Ranunculaceæ.
HABITAT...............England, Germany.
PROPERTIES...........Anod. and sedative; in neuralgia, &c.
PARTS USED..........The fresh leaves and flowering tops, gathered when a third of the flowers are expanded; and the dried root gathered in winter or early spring.

Dose—Ext. 1 to 2 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 5 to 15 m.; **Lin.** (1 in 1) **Ung. Aconitia** (1 gr. in 1 dr.)

Antidotes—Emetics, internal and external stimulants.

Actæa Racemosa. Black Snake Root.

BOTANICAL NAME...Actæa or Cimicifuga racemosa.
NATURAL ORDER....Ranunculaceæ.
HABITAT...............North America.
PROPERTIES...........Anodyne, sedative, alterative, in chron. rheum., lumbago, &c.
PARTS USED..........The dried root..

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; *Tinct.* (1 in 5) ½ to 2 drs. *Cimicifugin* 1 to 4 grs.

Aloe Barbadensis. Barbadoes Aloes. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Aloe vulgaris.
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT......... .....Barbadoes.
PROPERTIES...........Purg. and emmenagogue in large, tonic and stomachic in small doses.
PARTS USED..........The inspissated juice of the leaf.

Dose—**Pulv.** 2 to 5 grs.; enters into various pills, &c.

Aloe Capensis. Cape Aloes.

BOTANICAL NAME...Aloe plicatilis and other species.
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT...............Cape of Good Hope.
PROPERTIES...........Purgative and cathartic.
PARTS USED..........The inspissated juice of the leaf.

Dose—*Pulv.* 2 to 5 grs.

Aloe Socotrina. Socotrine Aloes. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Aloe socotrina, and other species.
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT...............Socotra, imp. fr. Bombay, *Melinda in E. Africa.*
PROPERTIES...........Purgative and emmenagogue.
PARTS USED..........The inspissated juice of the leaf.

Dose—Pulv. 2 to 5 grs. *Aloin.* 1 to 2 grs.

Allium. Garlic.

BOTANICAL NAME...Allium sativa.
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT...............England, Sicily, &c.
PROPERTIES...........Stim.,antispasm., expect., & diuretic.
PARTS USED..........The bulb.

Dose—*Fresh bulb,* 1 to 2 drs. *Syr.* (1 in 6) 1 to 2 drs.

Althæa. Marshmallow.

BOTANICAL NAME...Althæa officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER....Malvaceæ.
HABITAT...............England and the Cont. of Europe.
PROPERTIES...........Emollient and demulcent.
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 16) ad. lib. *Syr.* (1 in 36) 1 to 4 drs. for Children.

Ambergris. Ambergris.

ZOOL. NAME..........Obtained from the Sperm wh (Physeter macrocephalus.)
ORDER.............. ...Cetacea.
HABITAT..............Cast up on the shores of Madagasc Java, Surinam, and Nova Scotia.
PROPERTIES..........Odoriferous, used in perfumery.
PARTS USED.........The indurated fœces, perhaps a tered by disease.

Ammoniacum. Ammoniacum. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Dorema ammoniacum.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT..............Province of Irak in Persia, and Bameean in the Punjaub.
PROPERTIES..........Expectorant, antispasmodic.
PARTS USED.........The gum-resinous exudation from the stem.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. in pills or emulsion. **Mist.** (1 in 32) ½ to 1 oz.

mygdala Amara. Bitter Almond. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Amygdalus communis, *var.* amara.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT..............Mogador and *France.*
PROPERTIES..........Sedative and poisonous.
PARTS USED.........The expressed oil; and the essential oil obtained by distilling the marc with water.

Dose—*The* **exp. oil** 2 to 4 drs. The **ess.** oil used only for *flavouring.*

Amygdala Dulcis. Sweet Almonds. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Amygdala communis, *var.* dulcis.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT...............Malaga, *Valentia*, *Portugal*, *Ba bary*, &c.
PROPERTIES...........Demulcent.
PARTS USED..........The seed, and the oil exp. in Englan

Dose—Oil 2 to 4 drs.; **Mist** (1 in 13) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv. C** (8 in 13) 1 to 2 drs.

Amylum. Starch. (*Officinal.*)

OBTAINED FROM.....Triticum vulgare.
NATURAL ORDER....Gramineæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Emollient.
PARTS USED..........The starch from the seed.

Dose—Glycer. (1 in 8) a basis for ointments; **Mucil.** (1 in 4 a vehicle for enemata.

Anchusa. Alkanet.

BOTANICAL NAME...Alkanna tinctoria.
NATURAL ORDER....Boraginaceæ.
HABITAT...............France, Hung., Greece, As. Mino
PROPERTIES...........Used as a dye.
PARTS USED..........The root.

Anethum. Dill. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Anethum graveolens.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT...............England, M. and S. Europe.
PROPERTIES...........Carminative.
PARTS USED..........The fruit.

***Dose.—Aqua** (1 in 10)* 1 to 4 oz.; **Oleum** 1 to 5 m.

Angelica. Angelica.

BOTANICAL NAME...Archangelica officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT...............North Europe ; England.
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic, stimulant, and stomachic.
PARTS USED..........The root and fruit.

Dose—***Inf.*** (1 in 80) 1 to 4 oz. ; ***Root,*** candied as sweetmeat.

Anisum. Anise. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pimpinella anisum.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT...............Scio, Egypt, Asia ; cult. in Malta, Spain, and Germany.
PROPERTIES...........Carminative, stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The fruit, and the oil dist. in Europe.

Dose—***Aqua*** (½ m. in 1 oz.) 1 to 4 oz.; **Ess.** (1 in 5) 10 to 20 m. ***Oleum.*** 5 m.

Anisatum (Illicium.) Star Anise. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Illicium anisatum.
NATURAL ORDER....Magnoliaceæ.
HABITAT...............China and Japan.
PROPERTIES...........Carminative, stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The oil dist. from the fruit in China.

Dose—Oleum 5 m.

Anthemis. Chamomile. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Anthemis nobilis.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ
HABITAT...............England and all the milder parts of Europe, cult. at Mitcham, and in Derbyshire, &c.
PROPERTIES...........Bitter, stomachic tonic.
PARTS USED..........The single and double flowers. In *bloom* from June to September.

***Dose*—Ext.** 2 to 10 grs. ; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz. ; **Oleum** 2 to 5

Aristolochia. Birthwort.

BOTANICAL NAME...Aristolochia rotunda and A. longa.
NATURAL ORDER....Aristolochiaceæ.
HABITAT...............England and Southern Europe.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant, tonic, emmenagogue.
PARTS USED.........The dried and powdered root.

Dose—*Pulv.* 20 to 60 grs.

Armoracia. Horseradish. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cochlearia armoracia.
NATURAL ORDER....Cruciferæ.
HABITAT...............England and most hilly situations in Europe.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant, diuretic, antiscorbutic.
PARTS USED.........The fresh root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; *Pulv.* 30 to 60 grs.; **Comp. Sp.** (1 in 8.) ½ to 2 drs.

Arnica. Arnica. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Arnica montana.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............Meadows of the cooler parts of Europe, N. America, and Asia.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant; narcotic; diaphoretic; *externally* sedative.
PARTS USED.........The dried root, *and the flowers.*

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; *Pulv.* 5 to 10 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 20) ½ to 1½ drs.

Asarum. Asarabacca.

BOTANICAL NAME...Asarum Europæum.
NATURAL ORDER....Aristolochiaceæ.
HABITAT...............England, near Kirby-Lonsdale.
PROPERTIES...........Emetic; expectorant; errhine.
PARTS USED.........The dried and powdered root.

Dose—*Pulv. 10 to 30* grs. as an emetic.

Assafœtida. Assafœtida. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Narthex assafœtida.
NATURAL ORDER... Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT...............Persia; Affghanistan and the Punjaub. *Exp. fr.* Bombay and the Persian Gulf.
PROPERTIES...........Antispasmodic; stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The gum-resin obtained by incision from the living root.

Dose—Enema (1 in 64) 4 oz.; **Pill** (1 in 4) 5 to 10 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 5 to 10 grs. **Sp. Am. Fœt.** (1 in 16) ½ to 2 drs.

Aurantium Amarum. Bitter Orange. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Citrus bigaradia.
NATURAL ORDER....Aurantiaceæ.
HABITAT...............Southern Europe, native of Asia.
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic bitter tonic.
PARTS USED..........The dried *outer* part of the rind.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Syr.** (1 Tinct. in 8) 1 to 2 drs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) ½ to 2 drs.

Avena. Oats.

BOTANICAL NAME...Avena sativa.
NATURAL ORDER....Gramineæ.
HABITAT...............England, &c.
PROPERTIES...........Nutrient and demulcent.
PARTS USED..........The dried grain.

Dose—As gruel, (1 in 20) ad lib.

Balsamum Gileadense. Balm of Gilead.

BOTANICAL NAME...Balsamodendron Gileadense.
NATURAL ORDER....Terebinthacæ.
HABITAT...............Mecca, and other parts of Arabia and Syria.
PROPERTIES...........Similar to balsam of copaiba.
PARTS USED..........The balsamic exudation from the bark.

***Dose**—Seldom,* if ever, now employed medicinally.

Balsamum Peruvianum. Balsam of Peru. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...**Pyroxylon Pareira.**
NATURAL ORDER....**Leguminosæ.**
HABITAT...............**Sonsonate coast of San Salvador, in Central America. Exported from Acajutta, Lima, Valparaiso, Belise, and Honduras.**
PROPERTIES..........**Stimulant expectorant, in chronic catarrhs.**
PARTS USED.........**The balsam obtained by incision from the stem.**

Dose—10 to 30 m. in emulsion or on sugar, used also as an external application to wounds.

Balsamum Tolutanum. Balsam of Tolu. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pyroxylon Toluifera.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............Mountains of Tolu, Turbaco, and the banks of the Magdalena in New Granada. Exporte from Carthagena, Santa Martha, and Savanilla more commonly by way of New York and Jamaic
PROPERTIES..........Stimulant, expectorant in chron catarrhs.
PARTS USED.........The balsam obtained by incis from the stem.

Dose—Syr. (1 in 28) 1 to 2 drs. ; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 20 to 40 m

Baptisia Tinctoria. Wild Indigo.

BOTANICAL NAME...Baptisia tinctoria.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............Canada to Florida.
PROPERTIES..........Purgative, emetic and antise malignant fevers, ulcerated throats, &c.
PARTS USED....... ..The rhizome and rootlets.

Dose—Dec. *(1 in 24)* ½ oz. ; ***Baptisin,*** ¼ to ½ gr.

ela. Bael. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Œgle Marmelos.
NATURAL ORDER....Aurantiaceæ.
HABITAT...............Malabar and Coromandel.
PROPERTIES...........Astringent, in Diarrh. and Dysentery
PARTS USED..........The dried, half-ripe fruit.

Dose—Ext. Liquidum (1 in 1) ½ to 2 drs.

elladonna. Deadly Nightshade. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Atropa Belladonna.
NATURAL ORDER....Atropaceæ.
HABITAT...............England, and most shady parts of Europe, the root imported from Germany.
PROPERTIES...........Anodyne, sedative, and narcotic; used also externally to dilate the pupil of the eye.
PARTS USED..........The fresh and dried leaves, with branches, collected when the fruit has begun to form. The Root collected in early spring; Flowers in June and July; Fruit ripe in Sept.

Dose—Emp. (1 of Sp. Ext. in 7.) **Ext.** ⅛ to ¼ gr. **Lin.** (1 in 1. *Suc.* (3 in 4) 4 m. (= ¼ gr. of Ext.) grad. increasing. **Tinct** (1 in 20) 5 to 20 m. **Ung.** (1 Ext. in 6½)

enzoinum. Benzoin. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Styrax benzoin.
NATURAL ORDER....Styraceæ.
HABITAT...............Siam, Sumatra, *Borneo, Java.*
PROPERTIES...........Expectorant and antispasmodic.
PARTS USED..........The resinous exudation from the stem.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 10) ½ to 1 dr.

erberis Communis. Common Barberry.

BOTANICAL NAME...Berberis communis.
NATURAL ORDER....Berberidaceæ.
HABITAT............ ..England.
PROPERTIES...........Astringent bitter.
PARTS USED..........The bark.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.

Bergamot. Bergamot.

BOTANICAL NAME...Citrus Bergamía.
NATURAL ORDER....Aurantiaceæ.
HABITAT..............South. Europe, esp. near Nice,
PROPERTIES..........Odoriferous.
PARTS USED.........The oil from the rind.

Use—As a perfume only.

Bistorta. Bistort or Snakeweed.

BOTANICAL NAME...Polygonum bistorta.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygonaceæ.
HABITAT..............England.
PROPERTIES...........Astringent in mucous discharg
PARTS USED.........The dried root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.; *Pulv.* 20 to 30 grs.

Borago. Borage.

BOTANICAL NAME...Borago officinalis.
NATURAL ORDBR....Boraginaceæ.
HABITAT..............Native of Aleppo, naturalized i
PROPERTIES..........Galactogogue.
PARTS USED.........The seeds and leaves.

Prep.—*Decoctum* (1 in 10.)

Bryonia Alba. White Briony.

BOTANICAL NAME...Bryonia dioica.
NATURAL ORDER....Cucurbitaceæ..
HABITAT..............England.
PROPERTIES....... ..Drastic, purgative, and diu
PARTS USED.........The dried root.

Dose*—*Pulv. 10 to 30 grs.

ryonia Nigra. Black Briony.

BOTANICAL NAME...Tamus communis.
NATURAL ORDER....Dioscoreaceæ.
HABITAT...............England, and throughout Europe.
PARTS USED.........The fresh root, rasped, as a topical application to bruises.

uchu. Buchu. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Barosma betulina. B. serratifolia, and B. crenulata.
NATURAL ORDER....Diosmeæ.
HABITAT...............Cape of Good Hope.
PROPERTIES...........Mucous stimulant in irritability of the bladder.
PARTS USED.........The dried leaves.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

alotropis. Mudar.

BOTANICAL NAME...Calotropis gigantea.
NATURAL ORDER....Asclepiadaceæ.
HABITAT...............East and West Indies.
PROPERTIES...........Diaphoretic, purgative, and emetic, resembling Ipecacuanha.
PARTS USED.........The bark of the root.

Dose—*Pulv.* Diaphoretic 2 to 4 grs. *Emetic* 15 to 20 grs.

ajuput. Cajuput. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Melaleuca minor.
NATURAL ORDER....Myrtaceæ.
HABITAT...............Moluccas and South Borneo, imported from Batavia and Singapore.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant and antispasmodic.
PARTS USED.........The oil distilled from the leaves in the Molucca Islands.

Dose—Oleum, 3 to 10 m. on sugar; **Sp.** (1 in 50) 15 to 60 m. *Lin. Croton.* (3½ in 8.)

Calamus Aromaticus. Sweet Flag.

BOTANICAL NAME...Acorus calamus.
NATURAL ORDER....Acoraceæ.
HABITAT...............Eng., S. Eur., India, & N. Am
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 3 oz. ; *Pulv.* 10 to 20 grs. ; (1 in 6) 1 to 2 drs.

Calumba. Calumbo. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cocculus palmatus (Wallich), ispermum Calumba (Roxb.) and Jateorhiza Cal (Miers.)
NATURAL ORDER....Menispermaceæ.
HABITAT...............Eastern Africa, between Oibo Zambesi, comes to Europe by way of India.
PROPERTIES...........Bitter demulcent tonic, wit astringency.
PARTS USED..........The dried and sliced root.

Dose—Ext. 2 to 10 grs. ; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz. ; **Pulv.** 10 grs. ; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Cambogia. Gamboge. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Garcinia Morella, *var.* pedice
NATURAL ORDER....Guttiferæ.
HABITAT...............Imported direct from Siam, o directly by way of Singapore, Penang, or Cant
PROPERTIES...........Drastic and hydrogogue cath more acrid than jalap, scammony, or colocynt
PARTS USED..........The gum-resin.

Dose—Pill *(1 in 5)* 5 to 10 grs. ; *Tinct.* (1 in 24) ½ to 1 dr

Camphora. Camphor. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME { Camphora Officinarum, (Lauraceæ.)
NATURAL ORDER. { Dryobalanops Camph., (Dipteraceæ.)
HABITAT ....The officinal camphor (Camph. off.) is a product of China and Japan, chiefly from the Island of Formosa; but that obtained from (dryob. camph), which is produced both in the crystalline and liquid form, comes from Borneo and Sumatra, and is used by the Chinese only.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic.
PARTS USED...............The concrete volatile oil, soluble in 1000 parts of water, 1¼ of spirit, or equal parts by weight; freely in chloroform, ether, fixed and essential oils, and acetic acid. Carb. acid, magnes. bicarb. and myrrh, increase its solubility in water.

Dose—Aqua (½ gr. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 oz.; **Spirit** (1 in 10) 10 to 30 m.; **Lin.** (1 in 5); **Lin. Co.** (1 in 8), and enter into other preparations.

Canella. Canella. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Canella alba.
NATURAL ORDER....Guttiferæ.
HABITAT...............West Indies.
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The bark.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 40 grs.; Vin. Rhei (3 grs. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 drs.

Cantharis. Blistering Beetle or Spanish Fly. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME...........Cantharis vesicatoria.
ORDER..................Coleoptera—Class, Insecta.
HABITAT...............Native of Spain and Italy, but now collected chiefly in Russia, Sicily, and Hungary.
PROPERTIES...........Internally, diuretic; externally, vesicant.
PARTS USED..........The whole insect, dried.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 80) 5 to 20 m.; **Acet.** (1 in 10), **Charta** (*1 in 8*); **Emp.** (1 in 3); **Emp. Cal.** (1 in 24); **Liq.** (1 in 24) ***Ung.*** (1 in 8.)

nabis Indica. Indian Hemp. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cannabis sativa.
NATURAL ORDER....Cannabinaceæ.
HABITAT...............India, Herat, and Persia.
PROPERTIES...........Hypnotic, anodyne, antispasmodic.
PARTS USED..........The dried flowering tops of the female plant, from which the resin has not been removed; yields about 7 per cent. of alcoholic extract.

Dose—Ext. ¼ to 1 gr.; **Tinct.** (1 in 22) 5 to 20 m.

Antidotes—Hot brandy and water should be given, and the patient be allowed to sleep; a blister to the nape of the neck is also recommended.

Caoutchouc. India Rubber.

BOTANICAL NAME...Syphonia elastica and other species.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ and other nat. orders.
HABITAT...............Guiana, Brazil, East Indies, &c.
PROPERTIES...........An elastic gum, consisting of the solidified juice from the trunk, soluble in ether; chloroform, bisulphide of carbon, turpentine, benzole, coal naptha, and other hydrocarbons. It is vulcanised by subjecting to the action of sulphur.

Capsicum. Capsicum or Cayenne Pepper. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Capsicum fastigiatum.
NATURAL ORDER....Solanaceæ.
HABITAT...............Guinea, East and West Indies, i ported from Zanzibar.
PROPERTIES.......... Powerful stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The ripe fruit dried.

Dose—Pulv. in pill ½ to 1 gr. **Tinct.** (1 in 29) **10 to** *Lin.* (Dr. Turnbull's) 1 in 3 of rect. spirit. Capsicin *alcoholic extract*; digested in ether, and the et *solution evaporated.*

ardamomum. Cardamoms. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Elettaria cardamomum.
NATURAL ORDER....Zingiberaceæ.
HABITAT...............Mountains of the Malabar Coast.
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic stimulant, carminative and cordial
PARTS USED..........The seeds freed from their capsules. 100 parts of fruit yield 75 of seeds.

Dose—Pulv. 5 to 20 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 88) ½ to 2 drs.; enters also into numerous other preparations.

arthamus. Safflower.

BOTANICAL NAME...Carthamus tinctorius.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............India, Egypt, &c.
PROPERTIES...........Used as a dye; also in the manufacture of cake saffron and to adulterate the genuine.
PARTS USED..........The florets without the involucre.

arui Fructus. Caraway Fruit. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Carum Carui.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT...............England and Germany.
PROPERTIES...........Carminative, aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The dried fruit, and the oil distilled in England.

Dose—Aqua (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.; **Oleum** 2 to 4 m.

aryophyllum. Cloves. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Caryophyllus aromaticus.
NATURAL ORDER....Myrtaceæ
HABITAT. ....Penang, Bencoolen, Amboyna, *Sumatra, Mauritius, Bourbon, and West Indies.*
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic stimulant and stomachic.
PARTS USED..........The dried and unexpanded flower bud, and the oil distilled in England.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 40) 1 to 4 oz.; **Ol.** 2 to 4 m.; **Tinct.** (1 in 22) *½ to 1* dr.

Cascarilla. Cascarilla. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Croton Eleuteria.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT...............The Bahamas, imported from Nassau and New York.
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic stomachic bitter.
PARTS USED..........The dried bark.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.; ***Mist.*** (1 in 12) 1 to 1½ oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 1 to 2 drs.

Cassia. Cassia.

BOTANICAL NAME...Cinnamomum Cassia.
NATURAL ORDER....Lauraceæ.
HABITAT...............China and Java.
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED.. ......The bark.

Dose—*Pulv.* 10 to 30 grs.; ***Oleum,*** 1 to 5 m.

Cassia Pulpa. Cassia Pulp. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Cassia Fistula.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............East and West Indies, Egypt.
PROPERTIES...........Laxative in small—purgative in large doses.
PARTS USED..........The pulp from the pods.

Dose—Laxative 1 to 2 drs.; purgative 1 to 2 oz. ***Conf.*** (1 in 3) ¼ to ½ oz. **Conf. sennæ** (1 in 8) 1 to 2 drs.

Castanea Equina. Horse Chestnut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Castanea Equina.
NATURAL ORDER....Hippocastaneæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Tonic and febrifuge in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia.
PARTS USED..........The dried bark and the oil.

Dose—*Liquor,* 1 to 2 drs. ***Oleum,*** used externally

astoreum. Castor. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME..........Obtained from Castor Fiber.
ORDER ....Rodentia—Class, Mammalia.
HABITAT...............Hudson's Bay Ter., & on the Danube.
PROPERTIES...........Antispasmodic, stim. in hysteria.
PARTS USED..........The dried preputial follicles of the beaver, and their secretion.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 22) 20 to 60 m.

atechu Areca. Betel Nut Catechu.

BOTANICAL NAME...Catechu Areca.
NATURAL ORDER....Palmæ.
HABITAT...............East Indies.
PROPERTIES...........Powerful astringent in diarrhœa, &c.
PARTS USED..........The extract from the kernel of the nut.

Dose—*Pulv.* 10 to 30 grs.

atechu Nigrum. Black Catechu.

BOTANICAL NAME ..Catechu Acacia.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............East Indies, imported from Pegu.
PROPERTIES...........Powerful astringent in diarrhœa, &c.
PARTS USED..........The extract from the wood.

Dose—*Pulv.* 10 to 30 grs.

atechu Pallidum. Pale Catechu. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Uncaria Gambir.
NATURAL ORDER....Cinchonaceæ.
HABITAT...............East. Archipelago, imp. fr. Singapore.
PROPERTIES...........Powerful astringent in Diarrhœa, &c.
PARTS USED..........The extract of the leaves and young shoots.

Dose—Inf. (*1* in 27) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv. Co.** (1 in 2½) 15 to 30 grs.
Tinct. (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.; **Troch.** (1 gr. in each) 1 to 3.

Caulophyllum. Blue Cohosh.

BOTANICAL NAME...Caulophyllum Thalictroides.
NATURAL ORDER....Berberidaceæ.
HABITAT...............Canada and Kentucky.
PROPERTIES............Antispasmodic, alt. tonic, diuretic.
PARTS USED..........The rhizome and rootlets.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 24) 1 to 2 oz.; ***Tinct.*** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.; ***Alk.*** (*Caulophyllum*) ¼ to 1 gr.

Cedron. Cedron.

BOTANICAL NAME...Simiba cedron.
NATURAL ORDER....Simarubaceæ.
HABITAT...............New Granada.
PROPERTIES...........A powerful bitter tonic, applied as tincture externally for snake bites.
PARTS USED..........The seeds.

Dose—*Pulv.* 2 to 5 grs. in hot spirituous drink.

Centaurium. Lesser Centaury.

BOTANICAL NAME...Erythræa centaurium.
NATURAL ORDER....Gentianaceæ.
HABITAT................England.
PROPERTIES...........A bitter tonic resembling gentian.
PARTS USED..........The herb or tops—flowers from Jun to August.

Dose—*Infusum* (1 in 20) ½ to 1¼ oz.

Cetaceum. Spermaceti. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME..........Obt. from Physeter macrocephalus.
ORDER..................Cetacea.
HABITAT...............Pacific & Indian Oceans, & China Sea.
PROPERTIES...........Demulcent in catarrh and diarrhœa, also as a component of ointment, &c.
PARTS USED..........The nearly pure cetine from the *head of the* sperm whale.

Dose—Pulv. *10 to 20* grs., in honey or with sugar.

Cetraria. Iceland Moss. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cetraria islandica.
NATURAL ORDER....Lichenes.
HABITAT...............Norway and Iceland, imported fro
Hamburgh, &c.
PROPERTIES...........A demulcent and nutritious tonic.
PARTS USED..........The entire lichen.

Dose—Dec. (1 in 20) 2 to 4 oz.; *Gelat.* (1 in 6) ½ to 1 oz.

Chenopodium. Wormseed.

BOTANICAL NAME...Chenopodium anthelminticum.
NATURAL ORDER....Salsolaceæ.
HABITAT...............North America.
PROPERTIES...........Anthelmintic.
PARTS USED..........The seeds, leaves, and oil.

Dose—*Dec.* (leaves 1 in 20) 1 to oz.; *Pulv.* 20 to 50 grs. *Oleu*
10 to 20 m.

Chimaphila. Wintergreen.

BOTANICAL NAME.. Chimaphila, or Pyrola umbellata.
NATURAL ORDER....Pyrolaceæ.
HABITAT...............Europe, Asia, but chiefly N. Americ
PROPERTIES...........Astringent, diuretic, tonic.
PARTS USED..........The leaves and stems.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.

Chicory. Chicory.

BOTANICAL NAME...Cichorium Intybus.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............Belg., Holl., France, Germ., Englan
PROPERTIES...........Resembling dandelion, used chie
to mix with coffee.
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—Dec. (1 in 16) 1 to 2 oz.

Chiococca. Snowberry.

BOTANICAL NAME...Chiococca anguifuga.
NATURAL ORDER....Cinchonaceæ.
HABITAT...............West Indies and Brazil.
PROPERTIES...........Tonic, diuretic, emetic, & cathartic.
PARTS USED..........The bark.

Dose—*Tonic*, 20 to 40 grs. *Emetic*, 2 drs. of the pulv.

China Root.

BOTANICAL NAME...Smilax China.
NATURAL ORDER....Smilaceæ.
HABITAT...............Japan, China, and Cochin China.
PROPERTIES...........Diaphoretic and demulcent.
PARTS USED..........The root.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.

Cinchona Flava. Yellow Cinchona Bark. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cinchona calisaya.
NATURAL ORDER....Cinchonaceæ.
HABITAT...............Bolivia, & S. Peru, imp. from Arica.
PROPERTIES...........Tonic and febrifuge.
PARTS USED..........The bark. 100 parts yield 3 to 3½ of quinia sulph.

Dose—**Dec**. (1 in 16) 1 to 2 oz. ; **Ext. Liq**. (4 in 1) 10 to 30 m. ; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz. ; **Tinct.** (1 in 5) 1 to drs. ; **Pulv.** 10 to 15 grs. as a tonic ; 1 to 2 drs. in ague.

Cinchona Pallida. Pale Cinchona Bark. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cinchona Condaminea.
NATURAL ORDER....Cinchonaceæ.
HABITAT...............Loxa in Ecuador, cult. in India.
PROPERTIES...........Tonic and febrifuge.
PARTS USED..........The bark ; 100 parts yield 2 of *alkaloids*, chiefly quinidia and cinchonia.

Dose*—*Pulv. 10 to 60 grs. ; **Tinct Co.** (1 in 10) ½ to 2 drs.

Cinchona Rubra. Red Cinchona Bark. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cinchona succirubra.
NATURAL ORDER....Cinchonaceæ.
HABITAT...............Western slopes of Chimborazo, also cult. in India, imported from Guayaquil and Lima.
PROPERTIES..........Tonic, febrifuge.
PARTS USED.........The bark; 100 parts yield about 2 grs. of quin. sulph., and 1 gr. of cinch. sulph.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 60 drs.

Chirata. Chiretta. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Ophelia chirata.
NATURAL ORDER....Gentianaceæ.
HABITAT...............North. India (Nepal & the Morungs.)
PROPERTIES...........Bitter tonic like gentian, *not* incompatible with salts of iron.
PARTS USED..........The entire plant, collected when the fruit begins to form.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 40) 1 to 2 oz.; Tinct. (1 in 8 20 to 120 m.

Cocoa. Cocoa.

BOTANICAL NAME...Theobroma cacao.
NATURAL ORDER....Byttneraceæ.
HABITAT...............West Indies and South America.
PROPERTIES........ ..Nutritive as a beverage, and slightly astringent.
PARTS USED....... ...The seed coats and portions of the kernels; chocolate consists of the torrefied seeds.

Carrageen. Irish Moss.

BOTANICAL NAME...Chondrus crispus.
NATURAL ORDER....Algæ.
HABITAT...............West of Ireland (Clare and Antrim.
PROPERTIES...........Demulcent, nutritive.
PARTS USED.........The fronds.

Dose—Dec. (1 in 120) ad libitum.

Cinnamomum. Cinnamon. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.
NATURAL ORDER....Lauraceæ.
HABITAT...............Ceylon, cultivated in *India*, *Java*, *and Cayenne*, &c.
PROPERTIES..........Carminative, stimulant.
PARTS USED.........The inner bark.

Dose—Aqua (1 in 8) 1 to 2 oz.; **Oleum** 1 to 4 m.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 1 to 2 drs.; enters also into other preparations.

Cocculus Indicus. Levant Nut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Anamirta cocculus.
NATURAL ORDER....Menispermaceæ.
HABITAT...............Malabar Coast, imported from Bombay, Madras, and Ceylon.
PROPERTIES..........Acrid narcotic, used to adulterate beer, and externally to destroy the fungi in ringworm.
PARTS USED..........The dried fruit.

Antidotes—The stomach pump, no chemical antidote known. Acetic acid affords relief, and artificial respiration should be used.

Coccus, Cochineal. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME.........Coccus cacti.
ORDER.. ....Hemiptera. **Class,** Insecta.
HABITAT...............Mexico, Teneriffe, and *Honduras*.
PROPERTIES.. ....Anodyne and sedative in whooping cough, and as a colouring agent.
PARTS USED.........The dried female insect.

Dose—Pulv. *½ to 1 gr.* **Tinct.** 1 in 8, 20 to 60 m.

Coffea Arabica. Coffee.

BOTANICAL NAME ..Coffea arabica.
NATURAL ORDER....Cinchonaceæ.
HABITAT...............Arabia, W. Indies, Ceylon, Brazil, &c.
PROPERTIES ....Cerebral stimulant, used as a beverage, and to counteract the effects of opium and other narcotics.
PARTS USED.........The roasted berry, and occasionally the leaves.

Colchicum. Meadow Saffron. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Colchicum autumnale.
NATURAL ORDER....Melanthaceæ.
HABITAT...............England, *Messina*, and *Colchis*, from which place it derives its name.
PROPERTIES ... .Diuretic, sedative, and purgative in gout and dropsy.
PARTS USED..........The fresh and dried corm, and the ripe seeds collected about the end of June.

Dose—Pulv. 2 to 8 grs.; *Acet.* (1 in 17) ¼ to 1 dr.; **Ext.** ½ to 2 grs.
Antidotes—Emetics, followed by demulcent drinks and stimulants if required.

Colocynthis. Colocynth. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Citrullus colocynthis.
NATURAL ORDER....Cucurbitaceæ.
HABITAT...............*Japan, India, Egypt, Mogador, Cap of Good Hope,* Turkey, and Grecian Archipelago; imp. from Smyrna, Trieste, France, and Spain, *Alexandretta, and Mogador.*
PROPERTIES...........A powerful purgative, acting chiefly on the small intestines.
PARTS USED..........The dried decorticated pulp freed from the seeds. The fruit is gathered in autumn, when ripe and yellow. 100 parts consist of 28 of pulp and 72 of seed.

Dose—Pulv. 2 to 8 grs.; **Ext. Co.** (1¼ of pulp = ½ of simple ext. *in 6), 3 to* 10 grs. Pil. (1 in 6) 5 to 10 grs.

Conium. Hemlock. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Conium maculatum.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT... ....England, *Eur.*, *Asia*, *N.* & *S. Amer.*
PROPERTIES..........Anod., sed., narc., and antispasmod
PARTS USED.........The fresh & dried leaves, and young branches, gathered in July or August, when the fruit begins to form; also, the dried ripe fruit, gathered in Aug. or Sept. 100 lbs. of leaves yield 21 lbs. when dried.

Dose—Ext. 2 to 6 grs.; **Pil.** (5 of Ext. in 6) 5 to 10 grs.; **Suc.** (3 of juice in 4) 10 to 60 m.; **Tinct.** (1 of fruit in 8) 20 to 60 m.; **Catap** (1 of leaf in 14); **Vapor** (1 of Ext. in 12.)

Contrajerva. Contrayerva.

BOTANICAL NAME...Dorstenia Contrajerva.
NATURAL ORDER ...Moraceæ.
HABITAT......... .....Brazil, Trinidad, and Jamaica.
PROPERTIES..........Stimulant, tonic, and diuretic.
PARTS USED.........The dried root.

Dose—*Infusum* (1 in 12) 1 to 2 oz.

Copaiba. Copaiva. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Copaifera multijuga & other species.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............Para, and Maranham, and other parts of Brazil and West Indies.
PROPERTIES ....Mucous stimulant in gonorrhœa, &c.
PARTS USED..........The oleo-resin obtained by incision from the trunk, and the oil produced from it by distillation.

Dose—Bals. 20 to 60 m.; **Oleum** 5 to 20 m.

oriandrum. Coriander. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Coriandrum sativum.

NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.

HABITAT...............*South Europe*, cult. in Essex.

PROPERTIES..........Aromatic stimulant.

PARTS USED..........The ripe fruit, dried, and the oil distilled in England.

Dose—Pulv. 30 to 60 grs.; **Oleum** 2 to 5 m.

otyledon Umbilicus. Navel-Wort.

BOTANICAL NAME...Cotyledon umbilicus.

NATURAL ORDER....Crassulaceæ.

HABITAT...............West of England and Portugal.

PROPERTIES..........Given in nervous diseases & epilepsy.

PARTS USED..........The fresh plant.

Dose—*Ext.* 10 to 20 grs.; *Suc.* ½ to 1 oz.

rocus. Saffron. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Crocus sativus.

NATURAL ORDER....Iridaceæ.

HABITAT...............*As. Min.*, cult. in Spain, Fr., & Italy.

PROPERTIES..........Mild stimulant and antispasmodic, but chiefly used as a colouring agent.

PARTS USED..........The dried stigma and part of the style. (1 gr contains the stigmas and styles of nine flowers.) Flowers in September and October.

Dose—Syrup (1 in 80) 1 to 2 drs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 20) 1 dr.

urcuma. Turmeric.

BOTANICAL NAME...Curcuma longa.

NATURAL ORDER....Zingiberaceæ.

HABITAT..............India, China, Cochin China, & Java.

PROPERTIES..........Stimulant carminative, and as a test for alkalies.

PARTS USED..........The root stock or rhizome.

Dose—*Tinct.* (1 in 6) used in the prep. of turmeric paper.

Calamus Aromaticus. Sweet Flag.

BOTANICAL NAME...Acorus calamus.
NATURAL ORDER....Acoraceæ.
HABITAT..............Eng., S. Eur., India, & N. America.
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 3 oz.; *Pulv.* 10 to 20 grs.; *Tinct.* (1 in 6) 1 to 2 drs.

Calumba. Calumbo. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cocculus palmatus (Wallich), Menispermum Calumba (Roxb.) and Jateorhiza Calumba (Miers.)
NATURAL ORDER....Menispermaceæ.
HABITAT..............Eastern Africa, between Oibo and Zambesi, comes to Europe by way of India.
PROPERTIES...........Bitter demulcent tonic, without astringency.
PARTS USED..........The dried and sliced root.

Dose—Ext. 2 to 10 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Cambogia. Gamboge. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Garcinia Morella, *var.* pedicellata.
NATURAL ORDER....Guttiferæ.
HABITAT..............Imported direct from Siam, or indirectly by way of Singapore, Penang, or Canton.
PROPERTIES...........Drastic and hydrogogue cathartic, more acrid than jalap, scammony, or colocynth.
PARTS USED..........The gum-resin.

Dose—Pill *(1 in 5)* 5 to 10 grs.; *Tinct.* (1 in 24) ½ to 1 dr.

Camphora. Camphor. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME { Camphora Officinarum, (Lauraceæ.)
NATURAL ORDER. { Dryobalanops Camph., (Dipteraceæ.)
HABITAT..................The officinal camphor (Camph. off.) is a product of China and Japan, chiefly from the Island of Formosa; but that obtained from (dryob. camph), which is produced both in the crystalline and liquid form, comes from Borneo and Sumatra, and is used by the Chinese only.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic.
PARTS USED...............The concrete volatile oil, soluble in 1000 parts of water, 1¼ of spirit, or equal parts by weight; freely in chloroform, ether, fixed and essential oils, and acetic acid. Carb. acid, magnes. bicarb. and myrrh, increase its solubility in water.

Dose—Aqua (½ gr. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 oz.; **Spirit** (1 in 10) 10 to 30 m.; **Lin.** (1 in 5); **Lin. Co.** (1 in 8), and enter into other preparations.

Canella. Canella. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Canella alba.
NATURAL ORDER,...Guttiferæ.
HABITAT...............West Indies.
PROPERTIES............Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The bark.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 40 grs.; Vin. Rhei (3 grs. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 drs.

Cantharis. Blistering Beetle or Spanish Fly. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME...........Cantharis vesicatoria.
ORDER..................Coleoptera—Class, Insecta.
HABITAT...............Native of Spain and Italy, but now collected chiefly in Russia, Sicily, and Hungary.
PROPERTIES...........Internally, diuretic; externally, vesicant.
PARTS USED..........The whole insect, dried.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 80) 5 to 20 m.; **Acet.** (1 in 10), **Charta** (*1 in 8*); **Emp.** (1 in 3); **Emp. Cal.** (1 in 24); **Liq.** (1 in 24) **Ung.** (1 in 8.)

NATURAL ORD
HABITAT...............Eng.,
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic stimu
PARTS USED.........The dried root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 3 oz. ; *Pulv.* 10 to 20
(1 in 6) 1 to 2 drs.

Calumba. Calumbo. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Cocculus palmatus (Wal
ispermum Calumba (Roxb.) and Jateorh
(Miers.)
NATURAL ORDER....Menispermaceæ.
HABITAT...............Eastern Africa, betwe
Zambesi, comes to Europe by way of I
PROPERTIES...........Bitter demulcent to
astringency.
PARTS USED.........The dried and sliced

grs. ; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 o

Camphora. Camphor. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME / NATURAL ORDER. { Camphora Officinarum, (Lauraceæ.) Dryobalanops Camph., (Dipteraceæ.)

HABITAT..................The officinal camphor (Camph. off.) is a product of China and Japan, chiefly from the Island of Formosa; but that obtained from (dryob. camph), which is produced both in the crystalline and liquid form, comes from Borneo and Sumatra, and is used by the Chinese only.

PROPERTIES...........Stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic.

PARTS USED...............The concrete volatile oil, soluble in 1000 parts of water, 1¼ of spirit, or equal parts by weight; freely in chloroform, ether, fixed and essential oils, and acetic acid. Carb. acid, magnes. bicarb. and myrrh, increase its solubility in water.

Dose—Aqua (½ gr. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 oz.; **Spirit** (1 in 10) 10 to 30 m.; **Lin.** (1 in 5); **Lin. Co.** (1 in 8), and enter into other preparations.

Canella. Canella. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Canella alba.

NATURAL ORDER...Guttiferæ.

HABITAT...............West Indies.

PROPERTIES...........Aromatic stimulant.

PARTS USED..........The bark.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 40 grs.; Vin. Rhei (3 grs. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 drs.

Cantharis. Blistering Beetle or Spanish Fly. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME...........Cantharis vesicatoria.

ORDER..................Coleoptera—Class, Insecta.

HABITAT...............Native of Spain and Italy, but now collected chiefly in Russia, Sicily, and Hungary.

PROPERTIES...........Internally, diuretic; externally, vesicant.

PARTS USED..........The whole insect, dried.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 80) 5 to 20 m.; **Acet.** (1 in 10), **Charta.** (*1 in 8*); **Emp.** (1 in 3); **Emp. Cal.** (1 in 24); **Liq.** (1 in 24) ***Ung.*** (1 in 8.)

NATURAL ORD
HABITAT..............Eng.,
PROPERTIES..........Aromatic stimu
PARTS USED.........The dried root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 3 oz. ; *Pulv.* 10 to 20 (1 in 6) 1 to 2 drs.

Calumba. Calumbo. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Cocculus palmatus (Wa ispermum Calumba (Roxb.) and Jateorb (Miers.)
NATURAL ORDER....Menispermaceæ.
HABITAT...............Eastern Africa, betwe Zambesi, comes to Europe by way of
PROPERTIES..........Bitter demulcent tc astringency.
PARTS USED.........The dried and sliced

grs. ; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 c

Camphora. Camphor. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME Camphora Officinarum, (Lauraceæ.)
NATURAL ORDER. Dryobalanops Camph., (Dipteraceæ.)
HABITAT.................The officinal camphor (Camph. off.) is a product of China and Japan, chiefly from the Island of Formosa; but that obtained from (dryob. camph), which is produced both in the crystalline and liquid form, comes from Borneo and Sumatra, and is used by the Chinese only.
PROPERTIES..........Stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic.
PARTS USED..............The concrete volatile oil, soluble in 1000 parts of water, 1¼ of spirit, or equal parts by weight; freely in chloroform, ether, fixed and essential oils, and acetic acid. Carb. acid, magnes. bicarb. and myrrh, increase its solubility in water.

Dose—Aqua (½ gr. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 oz.; **Spirit** (1 in 10) 10 to 30 m.; **Lin.** (1 in 5); **Lin. Co.** (1 in 8), and enter into other preparations.

Canella. Canella. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Canella alba.
NATURAL ORDER,...Guttiferæ.
HABITAT..............West Indies.
PROPERTIES..........Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED.........The bark.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 40 grs.; Vin. Rhei (3 grs. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 drs.

Cantharis. Blistering Beetle or Spanish Fly. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME..........Cantharis vesicatoria.
ORDER.................Coleoptera—Class, Insecta.
HABITAT..............Native of Spain and Italy, but now collected chiefly in Russia, Sicily, and Hungary.
PROPERTIES..........Internally, diuretic; externally, vesicant.
PARTS USED.........The whole insect, dried.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 80) 5 to 20 m.; **Acet.** (1 in 10), **Charta** (1 in 8); **Emp.** (1 in 3); **Emp. Cal.** (1 in 24); **Liq.** (1 in 24) ***Ung.*** (1 in 8.)

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o. 10 to 20 grs. ; *Tinct.*

natus (Wallich), Men-
nd Jateorhiza Calumba

æ.
a, between Oibo and
way of India.
cent tonic, without

sliced root.

1 to 2 oz. ; **Pulv.** 10 to 3

Camphora. Camphor. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME { Camphora Officinarum, (Lauraceæ.)
NATURAL ORDER. { Dryobalanops Camph., (Dipteraceæ.)

HABITAT..................The officinal camphor (Camph. off.) is a product of China and Japan, chiefly from the Island of Formosa; but that obtained from (dryob. camph), which is produced both in the crystalline and liquid form, comes from Borneo and Sumatra, and is used by the Chinese only.

PROPERTIES..........Stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic.

PARTS USED..............The concrete volatile oil, soluble in 1000 parts of water, 1¼ of spirit, or equal parts by weight; freely in chloroform, ether, fixed and essential oils, and acetic acid. Carb. acid, magnes. bicarb. and myrrh, increase its solubility in water.

Dose—Aqua (½ gr. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 oz.; **Spirit** (1 in 10) 10 to 30 m.; **Lin.** (1 in 5); **Lin. Co.** (1 in 8), and enter into other preparations.

Canella. Canella. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Canella alba.
NATURAL ORDER,...Guttiferæ.
HABITAT..............West Indies.
PROPERTIES..........Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED.........The bark.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 40 grs.; Vin. Rhei (3 grs. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 drs.

Cantharis. Blistering Beetle or Spanish Fly. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME..........Cantharis vesicatoria.
ORDER.................Coleoptera—Class, Insecta.
HABITAT..............Native of Spain and Italy, but now collected chiefly in Russia, Sicily, and Hungary.
PROPERTIES..........Internally, diuretic; externally, vesicant.
PARTS USED.........The whole insect, dried.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 80) 5 to 20 m.; **Acet.** (1 in 10), **Charta.** (*1 in 8*); **Emp.** (1 in 3); **Emp. Cal.** (1 in 24); **Liq.** (1 in 24) ***Ung.*** (1 in 8.)

ɪ. Sweet Flag.

ᴇ...Acorus calamus.
ʀ....Acoraceæ.
.....Eng., S. Eur., India, & N. America:
......Aromatic stimulant.
.......The dried root.

. 20) 1 to 3 oz. ; *Pulv.* 10 to 20 grs. ; *Tinct.*
2 drs.

bo. (*Officinal.*)

.ᴍᴇ.. Cocculus palmatus (Wallich), Men-
Calumba (Roxb.) and Jateorhiza Calumba

ᴇʀ....Menispermaceæ.
.......Eastern Africa, between Oibo and
omes to Europe by way of India.
.......Bitter demulcent tonic, without
r.
.......The dried and sliced root.

10 grs. ; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz. ; **Pulv.** 10 to 3
(1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Camphora. Camphor. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME / NATURAL ORDER. { Camphora Officinarum, (Lauraceæ.)
Dryobalanops Camph., (Dipteraceæ.)

HABITAT..................The officinal camphor (Camph. off.) is a product of China and Japan, chiefly from the Island of Formosa; but that obtained from (dryob. camph), which is produced both in the crystalline and liquid form, comes from Borneo and Sumatra, and is used by the Chinese only.

PROPERTIES..........Stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic.

PARTS USED...............The concrete volatile oil, soluble in 1000 parts of water, 1¼ of spirit, or equal parts by weight; freely in chloroform, ether, fixed and essential oils, and acetic acid. Carb. acid, magnes. bicarb. and myrrh, increase its solubility in water.

Dose—Aqua (½ gr. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 oz.; **Spirit** (1 in 10) 10 to 30 m.; **Lin.** (1 in 5); **Lin. Co.** (1 in 8), and enter into other preparations.

Canella. Canella. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Canella alba.
NATURAL ORDER,...Guttiferæ.
HABITAT..............West Indies.
PROPERTIES..........Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED.........The bark.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 40 grs.; Vin. Rhei (3 grs. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 drs.

Cantharis. Blistering Beetle or Spanish Fly. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME..........Cantharis vesicatoria.
ORDER..................Coleoptera—Class, Insecta.
HABITAT..............Native of Spain and Italy, but now collected chiefly in Russia, Sicily, and Hungary.
PROPERTIES..........Internally, diuretic; externally, vesicant.
PARTS USED.........The whole insect, dried.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 80) 5 to 20 m.; **Acet.** (1 in 10), **Charta.** (*1 in 8*); **Emp.** (1 in 3); **Emp. Cal.** (1 in 24); **Liq.** (1 in 24) ***Ung.*** (*1* in 8.)

lamus Aromaticus. Sweet Flag.

BOTANICAL NAME...Acorus calamus.
NATURAL ORDER....Acoraceæ.
HABITAT...............Eng., S. Eur., India, & N. America
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 3 oz.; *Pulv.* 10 to 20 grs.; *Tinc* (1 in 6) 1 to 2 drs.

Calumba. Calumbo. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cocculus palmatus (Wallich), Men ispermum Calumba (Roxb.) and Jateorhiza Calumb (Miers.)
NATURAL ORDER....Menispermaceæ.
HABITAT...............Eastern Africa, between Oibo a Zambesi, comes to Europe by way of India.
PROPERTIES...........Bitter demulcent tonic, witho astringency.
PARTS USED..........The dried and sliced root.

Dose—Ext. 2 to 10 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** 10 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Cambogia. Gamboge. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Garcinia Morella, *var.* pedi
NATURAL ORDER....Guttiferæ.
HABITAT. .... Imported direct from Siam directly by way of Singapore, Penang, or C
PROPERTIES...........Drastic and hydrogogue c more acrid than jalap, scammony, or colo
PARTS USED..........The gum-resin.

Dose—Pill *(1 in 5) 5 to 10 grs.*; *Tinct.* (1 in 24) ½ t

amphora. Camphor. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME { Camphora Officinarum, (Lauraceæ.)
NATURAL ORDER. { Dryobalanops Camph., (Dipteraceæ.)
HABITAT..................The officinal camphor (Camph. off.) is a product of China and Japan, chiefly from the Island of Formosa; but that obtained from (dryob. camph), which is produced both in the crystalline and liquid form, comes from Borneo and Sumatra, and is used by the Chinese only.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic.
PARTS USED...............The concrete volatile oil, soluble in 1000 parts of water, 1¼ of spirit, or equal parts by weight; freely in chloroform, ether, fixed and essential oils, and acetic acid. Carb. acid, magnes. bicarb. and myrrh, increase its solubility in water.

Dose—Aqua (½ gr. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 oz.; **Spirit** (1 in 10) 10 to 30 m.; **Lin.** (1 in 5); **Lin. Co.** (1 in 8), and enter into other preparations.

anella. Canella. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Canella alba.
NATURAL ORDER,...Guttiferæ.
HABITAT...............West Indies.
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The bark.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 40 grs.; Vin. Rhei (3 grs. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 drs.

antharis. Blistering Beetle or Spanish Fly. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME...........Cantharis vesicatoria.
ORDER..................Coleoptera—Class, Insecta.
HABITAT...............Native of Spain and Italy, but now collected chiefly in Russia, Sicily, and Hungary.
PROPERTIES...........Internally, diuretic; externally, vesicant.
PARTS USED..........The whole insect, dried.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 80) 5 to 20 m.; **Acet.** (1 in 10), **Charta** (*1 in 8*); **Emp.** (1 in 3); **Emp. Cal.** (1 in 24); **Liq.** (1 in 24) ***Ung.*** (1 in 8.)

Calamus Aromaticus. Sweet Flag.

BOTANICAL NAME...Acorus calamus.
NATURAL ORDER....Acoraceæ.
HABITAT...............Eng., S. Eur., India, & N. Ame
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 3 oz. ; *Pulv.* 10 to 20 grs. ; *T*
(1 in 6) 1 to 2 drs.

Calumba. Calumbo. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cocculus palmatus (Wallich), M
ispermum Calumba (Roxb.) and Jateorhiza Calu
(Miers.)
NATURAL ORDER....Menispermaceæ.
HABITAT...............Eastern Africa, between Oibo
Zambesi, comes to Europe by way of India.
PROPERTIES...........Bitter demulcent tonic, with
astringency.
PARTS USED..........The dried and sliced root.

Dose—**Ext.** 2 to 10 grs. ; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz. ; **Pulv.** 10
grs. ; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Cambogia. Gamboge. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Garcinia Morella, *var.* pedicell
NATURAL ORDER....Guttiferæ.
HABITAT............Imported direct from Siam, or
directly by way of Singapore, Penang, or Canto
PROPERTIES...........Drastic and hydrogogue cathar
more acrid than jalap, scammony, or colocynth
PARTS USED..........The gum-resin.

***Dose*—*Pill* (1 *in* 5)** 5 to 10 grs. ; *Tinct.* (1 in 24) ½ to 1 dr.

Camphora. Camphor. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME { Camphora Officinarum, (Lauraceæ.)
NATURAL ORDER. { Dryobalanops Camph., (Dipteraceæ.)
HABITAT..................The officinal camphor (Camph. off.) is a product of China and Japan, chiefly from the Island of Formosa; but that obtained from (dryob. camph), which is produced both in the crystalline and liquid form, comes from Borneo and Sumatra, and is used by the Chinese only.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic.
PARTS USED..............The concrete volatile oil, soluble in 1000 parts of water, 1¼ of spirit, or equal parts by weight; freely in chloroform, ether, fixed and essential oils, and acetic acid. Carb. acid, magnes. bicarb. and myrrh, increase its solubility in water.

Dose—Aqua (½ gr. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 oz.; **Spirit** (1 in 10) 10 to 30 m.; **Lin.** (1 in 5); **Lin. Co.** (1 in 8), and enter into other preparations.

Canella. Canella. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Canella alba.
NATURAL ORDER,...Guttiferæ.
HABITAT...............West Indies.
PROPERTIES...........Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED.........The bark.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 40 grs.; Vin. Rhei (3 grs. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 drs.

Cantharis. Blistering Beetle or Spanish Fly. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME...........Cantharis vesicatoria.
ORDER..................Coleoptera—Class, Insecta.
HABITAT...............Native of Spain and Italy, but now collected chiefly in Russia, Sicily, and Hungary.
PROPERTIES...........Internally, diuretic; externally, vesicant.
PARTS USED..........The whole insect, dried.

Dose—*Tinct.* (1 in 80) 5 to 20 m.; **Acet.** (1 in 10), **Charta** (*1 in 8*); ***Emp***. (1 in 3); **Emp. Cal.** (1 in 24); **Liq.** (1 in 24) ***Ung***. (*1* in 8.)

Calamus Aromaticus. Sweet Flag.

BOTANICAL NAME...**Acorus calamus.**
NATURAL ORDER....**Acoraceæ.**
HABITAT...............**Eng., S. Eur., India, & N. America.**
PROPERTIES...........**Aromatic stimulant.**
PARTS USED.........**The dried root.**

Dose—*Inf.* **(1 in 20) 1 to 3 oz. ; *Pulv.* 10 to 20 grs. ; *Tinct.* (1 in 6) 1 to 2 drs.**

Calumba. Calumbo. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cocculus palmatus (Wallich), Menispermum Calumba (Roxb.) and Jateorhiza Calumba (Miers.)
NATURAL ORDER....Menispermaceæ.
HABITAT...............Eastern Africa, between Oibo and Zambesi, comes to Europe by way of India.
PROPERTIES...........Bitter demulcent tonic, without astringency.
PARTS USED.........The dried and sliced root.

Dose—Ext. 2 to 10 grs. ; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz. ; **Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs. ; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Cambogia. Gamboge. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Garcinia Morella, *var.* pedicellata.
NATURAL ORDER....Guttiferæ.
HABITAT. .... Imported direct from Siam, or indirectly by way of Singapore, Penang, or Canton.
PROPERTIES...........Drastic and hydrogogue cathartic, more acrid than jalap, scammony, or colocynth.
PARTS USED.........The gum-resin.

Dose—Pill *(1 in 5)* 5 to 10 grs. ; ***Tinct.*** (1 in 24) ½ to 1 dr.

Camphora. Camphor. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME { Camphora Officinarum, (Lauraceæ.)
NATURAL ORDER. { Dryobalanops Camph., (Dipteraceæ.)

HABITAT..................The officinal camphor (Camph. off.) is a product of China and Japan, chiefly from the Island of Formosa; but that obtained from (dryob. camph), which is produced both in the crystalline and liquid form, comes from Borneo and Sumatra, and is used by the Chinese only.

PROPERTIES..........Stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic.

PARTS USED..............The concrete volatile oil, soluble in 1000 parts of water, 1¼ of spirit, or equal parts by weight; freely in chloroform, ether, fixed and essential oils, and acetic acid. Carb. acid, magnes. bicarb. and myrrh, increase its solubility in water.

Dose—Aqua (¼ gr. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 oz.; **Spirit** (1 in 10) 10 to 30 m.; **Lin.** (1 in 5); **Lin. Co.** (1 in 8), and enter into other preparations.

Canella. Canella. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Canella alba.

NATURAL ORDER,...Guttiferæ.

HABITAT..............West Indies.

PROPERTIES..........Aromatic stimulant.

PARTS USED.........The bark.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 40 grs.; Vin. Rhei (3 grs. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 drs.

Cantharis. Blistering Beetle or Spanish Fly. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME..........Cantharis vesicatoria.

ORDER.................Coleoptera—Class, Insecta.

HABITAT..............Native of Spain and Italy, but now collected chiefly in Russia, Sicily, and Hungary.

PROPERTIES..........Internally, diuretic; externally, vesicant.

PARTS USED.........The whole insect, dried.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 80) 5 to 20 m.; **Acet.** (1 in 10), **Charta.** (*1 in 8*); **Emp.** (1 in 3); **Emp. Cal.** (1 in 24); **Liq.** (1 in 24) **Ung.** (1 in 8.)

Juniperus. Juniper. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Juniperus communis.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT............ ..N. Europe, England; imp. fro Hamburgh, &c.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant diuretic.
PARTS USED..........The fruit, and the oil distilled England from the unripe fruit.

Dose—Oleum. 1 to 5 m.; **Spirit** (1 in 50) 10 to 60 m.

Juglans Cinerea. Butternut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans cinerea.
NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.
HABITAT...............United States and Canada.
PROPERTIES...........An excellent purgative, evacuati the alimentary canal, without pain or depletio said to be one of the most valuable of the indige ous productions of America.
PARTS USED..........The inner bark, collected in May.

Dose—*Extractum* 10 to 30 grs. in pill.

Juglans Regia. The Walnut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans Regia.
NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.
HABITAT...............England, native of Persia.
PROPERTIES...........Used in scrofula, and also as a d for the hair.
PARTS USED..........The leaves.

Dose—*Ext.* 5 to 10 grs.

Kamala. Kamela. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Rottlera tinctoria.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT...............India, *Ceylon*, *China*, *&c.*
PROPERTIES...........Anthelmintic against *tænia soliu*
PARTS USED..........The minute glands covering t capsules.

Dose—Pulv. ½ *to* 2 drs. in syrup or gruel; Tinct. (1 in *1 to 2 drs.*

Kino. Kino. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pterocarpus Marsupium.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............The Malabar Coast.
PROPERTIES...........Astringent, like catechu, but less effective.
PARTS USED..........The inspissated juice from the trunk.

Dose—Pulv. Kino Co. (3¾ in 5) 5 to 10 grs.; **Pulv. Catechu Co.** (2 in 5) 20 to 40 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) ½ to 2 drs.

Krameria. Rhatany. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Krameria triandra.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygalaceæ.
HABITAT...............Peru, *Bolivia, N. Gran., & W Ind.*
PROPERTIES...........A powerful astringent and tonic
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 20 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Lacmus. Litmus.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Roccella tinctoria, &c.
NATURAL ORDER....Lichenes.
HABITAT...............Canary Is., Madeira, Angola, Madagascar; imp. from Holland.
A blue pigment produced by fermentation and the action of potash and putrid urine.

Use—Tinct. (1 in 10) used only as a test.

Lactuca. Lettuce. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Lactusa virosa.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Anodyne, narcotic.
PARTS USED..........The dried flowering herb, and the juice from the flower stalk, fresh and dried.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 10 grs.; *Succus.* (3 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.; Lactucarium 3 to 8 grs.; *Tinct. Lact.* (1 in 10) 20 to 60 m.

Larix. Larch.
BOTANICAL NAME...Larixæa Europæa.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT. ....The Alps of Italy, Germ., Switz.,
Siberia; cult. in England.
PROPERTIES.........Astringent and stim. in bronchitis.
PARTS USED.........The dried bark.
Dose—*Tinct.* (1 in 8) ½ to 1 dr.

Lauro-cerasus. Cherry Laurel. (*Officinal.*)
BOTANICAL NAME...Prunus lauro-cerasus.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT..............Eng., and S. Europe, nat. of Asia.
PROPERTIES.........Sedative, poisonous, similar to hydrocyanic acid.
PARTS USED.........The fresh leaves from British plants.
Dose—Aqua (1 in 1½) 5 to 30 mins.

Laurus. Sweet Bay.
BOTANICAL NAME...Laurus nobilis.
NATURAL ORDER....Lauraceæ.
HABITAT..............Southern Europe and England.
PROPERTIES.........Aromatic stimulant and flavourin
PARTS USED.........The leaves and berries; the lat
yielding ol. lauri.

Lavandula. Lavender. (*Officinal.*)
BOTANICAL NAME...Lavandula vera.
NATURAL ORDER....Labiatæ.
HABITAT..............England, cult. at Mitcha
Hitchin; also in South Europe.
PROPERTIES.........Stimulant, carminative, &
PARTS USED.........The oil dist. in Eng. from th
Dose—Oleum. 3 to 5 m.; **Spirit** (1 in 50) 20 to 60
½ to 2 drs.

Limetta. The Lime. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Citrus limetta.
NATURAL ORDER....Aurantiaceæ.
HABITAT...............Southern Europe.
PROPERTIES..........Antiscorbutic and refrigerant.
PARTS USED.........The juice of the fruit, in the preparation of citric acid.

Dose—*Juice* ad lib.

Limonum. The Lemon. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Citrus limonum.
NATURAL ORDER....Aurantiaceæ.
HABITAT...............South Europe, nat. of Asia, imp. fr. Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Italy, and the Azores.
PROPERTIES..........*The peel,* stomachic; *juice,* antiscorbutic, refrigerant.
PARTS USED.........The fresh outer part of the rind, the expressed juice of the ripe fruit, and the oil.

Dose—*Oleum.* 2 to 5 m.; **Suc.** *ad lib.:* **Syr.** 1 to 2 drs.; Tinct. (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Lobelia. Lobelia. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Lobelia inflata.
NATURAL ORDER....Lobeliaceæ.
HABITAT...............N. America, fr. Canada to Carolina.
PROPERTIES..........Antispasmodic, expectorant, diaphoretic, and emetic.
PARTS USED.........The dried flowering herb collected in Aug. or Sept.

Dose—**Tinct.** (1 in 8) 10 to 30 m.; **Æth. Tinct.** (1 in 8) 10 to 30 m.

Linum. Linseed. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Linum usitatissimum.
NATURAL ORDER....Linaceæ.
HABITAT...............Brit.. Russia, Egypt, Italy, India, &
PROPERTIES...........Demulcent, diluent.
PARTS USED..........The seeds and farina.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 30 *ad lib.*; **Cataplasma** (1 in 3½.)

Lupulus. Hop. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Humulus Lupulus.
NATURAL ORDER....Cannabinaceæ.
HABITAT........... ...England, many parts of Europ
and North America.
PROPERTIES...........Tonic, narcotic, sedative.
PARTS USED..........The dried strobiles of the fem. plan

Dose—Ext. 5 to 10 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in
½ to 2 drs.; *Lupuline* 6 to 12 grs.

Lycopodium. Lycopodium.

BOTANICAL NAME...Lycopodium clavatum.
NATURAL ORDER....Lycopodiaceæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PARTS USED..........The fine powder, consisting of
sporules.

Use—To surround pills to prevent their adhesion.

Lythrum. Purple Loosestrife.

BOTANICAL NAME...Lythrum salicaria.
NATURAL ORDER....Lythraceæ.
HABITAT...............Eng., Europe, Asia, & N. Am
PROPERTIES...........Astringent bitter tonic.
PARTS USED... ..... The herb and root, dried.

Dose—Dec. *(1 root in 20)* 1 to 2 oz.; ***Pulv.*** (herb) 1

Manihot. Tapioca.

BOTANICAL NAME { Manihot utilissima (*Bitter cassava.*)
Manihot janipha (*Sweet cassava.*)
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT...............Brazil, West Indies, Africa.
PROPERTIES.. ....A nutritious and easily digestable food.
PARTS USED.........The granulated starch of the tuber; *cassava bread* is made from the same material, differently prepared.

Manna. Manna. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Fraxinus ornus & F. rotundifolia.
NATURAL ORDER....Oleaceæ.
HABITAT...............Calabria and Sicily, &c., imp. from Messina, Naples, Marseilles, &c
PROPERTIES..........Mild laxative, nutritive when fresh.
PARTS USED.........The concrete saccharine exudation, obtained by incision from the stem in July or Aug., after the tree has ceased to produce leaves.

Dose—***Children***, **1 to 2 drs.;** ***Adults***, **1 to 2 oz., dissolved in milk or water.**

Maranta. Arrowroot.

BOTANICAL NAME...Maranta arundinacea, & other species.
NATURAL ORDER....Marantaceæ.
HABITAT...............Bermuda, W. Ind., Ceylon, Natal, &c.
PROPERTIES........ ..Nutritive, emollient, demulcent.
PARTS USED..........The starch of the tuber.

Dose—***Ad lib.*** **as gruel. Boil together ½ pint of water, 1 glass of sherry, a little nutmeg and sugar, then add a dessert spoonful of arrowroot previously mixed with a little cold water, and boil three minutes.**

Juniperus. Juniper. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Juniperus communis.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT.............N. Europe, England; imp. from Hamburgh, &c.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant diuretic.
PARTS USED.........The fruit, and the oil distilled in England from the unripe fruit.

Dose—Oleum. 1 to 5 m.; **Spirit** (1 in 50) 10 to 60 m.

Juglans Cinerea. Butternut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans cinerea.
NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.
HABITAT...............United States and Canada.
PROPERTIES...........An excellent purgative, evacuating the alimentary canal, without pain or depletion; said to be one of the most valuable of the indigenous productions of America.
PARTS USED.........The inner bark, collected in May.

Dose—*Extractum* 10 to 30 grs. in pill.

Juglans Regia. The Walnut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans Regia.
NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.
HABITAT...............England, native of Persia.
PROPERTIES...........Used in scrofula, and also as a dye for the hair.
PARTS USED.........The leaves.

Dose—*Ext.* 5 to 10 grs.

Kamala. Kamela. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Rottlera tinctoria.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT...............India, *Ceylon, China, &c.*
PROPERTIES...........Anthelmintic against *tænia solium*.
PARTS USED.........The minute glands covering the capsules.

Dose—Pulv. *½ to 2* drs. in syrup or gruel; Tinct. (1 in 5) *1 to 2 drs.*

Kino. Kino. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pterocarpus Marsupium.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............The Malabar Coast.
PROPERTIES...........Astringent, like catechu, but less effective.
PARTS USED..........The inspissated juice from the trunk.

Dose—Pulv. Kino Co. (3¾ in 5) 5 to 10 grs.; **Pulv. Catechu Co.** (2 in 5) 20 to 40 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) ½ to 2 drs.

Krameria. Rhatany. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Krameria triandra.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygalaceæ.
HABITAT...............Peru, *Bolivia*, *N. Gran.*, *& W Ind.*
PROPERTIES...........A powerful astringent and tonic
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 20 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Lacmus. Litmus.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Roccella tinctoria, &c.
NATURAL ORDER....Lichenes.
HABITAT...............Canary Is., Madeira, Angola, Madagascar; imp. from Holland.
A blue pigment produced by fermentation and the action of potash and putrid urine.

Use—Tinct. (1 in 10) used only as a test.

Lactuca. Lettuce. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Lactusa virosa.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Anodyne, narcotic.
PARTS USED..........The dried flowering herb, and the juice from the flower stalk, fresh and dried.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 10 grs.; *Succus.* (3 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.; *Lactucarium* 3 to 8 grs.; *Tinct.* Luct. (1 in 10) 20 to 60 m.

Juniperus. Juniper. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Juniperus communis.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT............ ..N. Europe, England; imp. from Hamburgh, &c.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant diuretic.
PARTS USED..........The fruit, and the oil distilled in England from the unripe fruit.

Dose—Oleum. 1 to 5 m.; **Spirit** (1 in 50) 10 to 60 m.

Juglans Cinerea. Butternut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans cinerea.
NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.
HABITAT...............United States and Canada.
PROPERTIES...........An excellent purgative, evacuating the alimentary canal, without pain or depletion; said to be one of the most valuable of the indigenous productions of America.
PARTS USED..........The inner bark, collected in May.

Dose—*Extractum* 10 to 30 grs. in pill.

Juglans Regia. The Walnut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans Regia.
NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.
HABITAT...............England, native of Persia.
PROPERTIES...........Used in scrofula, and also as a dye for the hair.
PARTS USED..........The leaves.

Dose—*Ext.* 5 to 10 grs.

Kamala. Kamela. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Rottlera tinctoria.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT...............India, *Ceylon, China, &c.*
PROPERTIES...........Anthelmintic against *tænia solium*.
PARTS USED..........The minute glands covering the capsules.

Dose—Pulv. *½ to 2* drs. in syrup or gruel; Tinct. (1 in 5) *1 to 2 drs.*

Kino. Kino. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pterocarpus Marsupium.

NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.

HABITAT...............The Malabar Coast.

PROPERTIES...........Astringent, like catechu, but less effective.

PARTS USED..........The inspissated juice from the trunk.

Dose—Pulv. Kino Co. (3¾ in 5) 5 to 10 grs.; **Pulv. Catechu Co.** (2 in 5) 20 to 40 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) ½ to 2 drs.

Krameria. Rhatany. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Krameria triandra.

NATURAL ORDER....Polygalaceæ.

HABITAT...............Peru, *Bolivia, N. Gran., & W Ind.*

PROPERTIES...........A powerful astringent and tonic

PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 20 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Lacmus. Litmus.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Roccella tinctoria, &c.

NATURAL ORDER....Lichenes.

HABITAT...............Canary Is., Madeira, Angola, Madagascar; imp. from Holland.

A blue pigment produced by fermentation and the action of potash and putrid urine.

Use—Tinct. (1 in 10) used only as a test.

Lactuca. Lettuce. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Lactusa virosa.

NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.

HABITAT...............England.

PROPERTIES...........Anodyne, narcotic.

PARTS USED..........The dried flowering herb, and the juice from the flower stalk, fresh and dried.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 10 grs.; *Succus.* (3 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.; *Lactucarium* 3 to 8 grs.; *Tinct.* Luct. (1 in 10) 20 to 60 m.

Juniperus. Juniper. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Juniperus communis.

NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.

HABITAT............ ..N. Europe, England; imp. from Hamburgh, &c.

PROPERTIES..........Stimulant diuretic.

PARTS USED.........The fruit, and the oil distilled in England from the unripe fruit.

Dose—Oleum. 1 to 5 m.; **Spirit** (1 in 50) 10 to 60 m.

Juglans Cinerea. Butternut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans cinerea.

NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.

HABITAT...............United States and Canada.

PROPERTIES..........An excellent purgative, evacuating the alimentary canal, without pain or depletion; said to be one of the most valuable of the indigenous productions of America.

PARTS USED.........The inner bark, collected in May.

Dose—*Extractum* 10 to 30 grs. in pill.

Juglans Regia. The Walnut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans Regia.

NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.

HABITAT...............England, native of Persia.

PROPERTIES...........Used in scrofula, and also as a dye for the hair.

PARTS USED.........The leaves.

Dose—*Ext.* 5 to 10 grs.

Kamala. Kamela. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Rottlera tinctoria.

NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.

HABITAT...............India, *Ceylon*, *China*, *&c.*

PROPERTIES...........Anthelmintic against *tænia solium*.

PARTS USED.........The minute glands covering the capsules.

Dose—Pulv. *½ to 2* drs. in syrup or gruel; Tinct. (1 in 5) *1 to 2 drs.*

Kino. Kino. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pterocarpus Marsupium.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............The Malabar Coast.
PROPERTIES...........Astringent, like catechu, but less effective.
PARTS USED..........The inspissated juice from the trunk.

Dose—Pulv. Kino Co. (3¾ in 5) 5 to 10 grs.; **Pulv. Catechu Co.** (2 in 5) 20 to 40 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) ½ to 2 drs.

Krameria. Rhatany. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Krameria triandra.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygalaceæ.
HABITAT................Peru, *Bolivia, N. Gran., & W Ind.*
PROPERTIES...........A powerful astringent and tonic
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 20 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Lacmus. Litmus.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Roccella tinctoria, &c.
NATURAL ORDER....Lichenes.
HABITAT...............Canary Is., Madeira, Angola, Madagascar; imp. from Holland.
A blue pigment produced by fermentation and the action of potash and putrid urine.

Use—Tinct. (1 in 10) used only as a test.

Lactuca. Lettuce. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Lactusa virosa.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Anodyne, narcotic.
PARTS USED..........The dried flowering herb, and the juice from the flower stalk, fresh and dried.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 10 grs.; *Succus.* (3 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.; *Lactucarium* 3 to 8 grs.; *Tinct.* Lact. (1 in 10) 20 to 60 m.

Juniperus. Juniper. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...**Juniperus communis.**
NATURAL ORDER....**Coniferæ.**
HABITAT............ ..**N. Europe, England; imp. from Hamburgh, &c.**
PROPERTIES..........**Stimulant diuretic.**
PARTS USED.........**The fruit, and the oil distilled in England from the unripe fruit.**

Dose—Oleum. 1 to 5 m.; **Spirit** (1 in 50) 10 to 60 m.

Juglans Cinerea. Butternut.

BOTANICAL NAME...**Juglans cinerea.**
NATURAL ORDER....**Juglandaceæ.**
HABITAT...............**United States and Canada.**
PROPERTIES..........**An excellent purgative, evacuating the alimentary canal, without pain or depletion; said to be one of the most valuable of the indigenous productions of America.**
PARTS USED.........**The inner bark, collected in May.**

Dose—*Extractum* 10 to 30 grs. in pill.

Juglans Regia. The Walnut.

BOTANICAL NAME...**Juglans Regia.**
NATURAL ORDER....**Juglandaceæ.**
HABITAT...............**England, native of Persia.**
PROPERTIES..........**Used in scrofula, and also as a dye for the hair.**
PARTS USED.........The leaves.

Dose—*Ext.* 5 to 10 grs.

Kamala. Kamela. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Rottlera tinctoria.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT...............India, *Ceylon, China, &c.*
PROPERTIES..........Anthelmintic against *tænia solium.*
PARTS USED.........The minute glands covering the capsules.

Dose—Pulv. *½ to 2* drs. in syrup or gruel; Tinct. (1 in 5) *1 to 2 drs.*

Kino. Kino. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pterocarpus Marsupium.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............The Malabar Coast.
PROPERTIES...........Astringent, like catechu, but less effective.
PARTS USED..........The inspissated juice from the trunk.

Dose—Pulv. Kino Co. (3¾ in 5) 5 to 10 grs.; **Pulv. Catechu Co.** (2 in 5) 20 to 40 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) ½ to 2 drs.

Krameria. Rhatany. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Krameria triandra.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygalaceæ.
HABITAT...............Peru, *Bolivia*, *N. Gran.*, *& W Ind.*
PROPERTIES...........A powerful astringent and tonic
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 20 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Lacmus. Litmus.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Roccella tinctoria, &c.
NATURAL ORDER....Lichenes.
HABITAT...............Canary Is., Madeira, Angola, Madagascar; imp. from Holland.
A blue pigment produced by fermentation and the action of potash and putrid urine.

Use—Tinct. (1 in 10) used only as a test.

Lactuca. Lettuce. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Lactusa virosa.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Anodyne, narcotic.
PARTS USED..........The dried flowering herb, and the juice from the flower stalk, fresh and dried.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 10 grs.; *Succus.* (3 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.; *Lactucarium* 3 to 8 grs.; *Tinct.* Luct. (1 in 10) 20 to 60 m.

Juniperus. Juniper. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...**Juniperus communis.**
NATURAL ORDER....**Coniferæ.**
HABITAT.............N. **Europe, England; imp.** from **Hamburgh, &c.**
PROPERTIES...........**Stimulant diuretic.**
PARTS USED.........**The fruit, and the oil distilled in England from the unripe fruit.**

Dose—Oleum. 1 to 5 m.; **Spirit** (1 **in 50) 10 to 60 m.**

Juglans Cinerea. Butternut.

BOTANICAL NAME...**Juglans cinerea.**
NATURAL ORDER....**Juglandaceæ.**
HABITAT...............**United States and Canada.**
PROPERTIES...........**An excellent purgative, evacuating the alimentary canal, without pain or depletion; said to be one of the most valuable of the indigenous productions of America.**
PARTS USED..........**The inner bark, collected in May.**

Dose—*Extractum* 10 to 30 grs. in pill.

Juglans Regia. The Walnut.

BOTANICAL NAME...**Juglans Regia.**
NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.
HABITAT...............**England, native of Persia.**
PROPERTIES...........**Used in scrofula, and also as a** dye for the hair.
PARTS USED.........The leaves.

Dose—*Ext.* 5 to 10 grs.

Kamala. Kamela. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Rottlera tinctoria.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT...............India, *Ceylon, China, &c*
PROPERTIES...........Anthelmintic against *tænia solium.*
PARTS USED..........The minute glands covering the capsules.

Dose--Pulv. *½ to* 2 drs. in syrup or gruel; Tinct. (1 in 5) *1 to 2 drs.*

Kino. Kino. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pterocarpus Marsupium.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............The Malabar Coast.
PROPERTIES...........Astringent, like catechu, but less effective.
PARTS USED..........The inspissated juice from the trunk.

Dose—Pulv. Kino Co. (3¾ in 5) 5 to 10 grs.; **Pulv. Catechu Co.** (2 in 5) 20 to 40 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) ½ to 2 drs.

Krameria. Rhatany. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Krameria triandra.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygalaceæ.
HABITAT...............Peru, *Bolivia, N. Gran., & W Ind.*
PROPERTIES...........A powerful astringent and tonic
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 20 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Lacmus. Litmus.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Roccella tinctoria, &c.
NATURAL ORDER....Lichenes.
HABITAT...............Canary Is., Madeira, Angola, Madagascar; imp. from Holland.
A blue pigment produced by fermentation and the action of potash and putrid urine.

Use—Tinct. (1 in 10) used only as a test.

Lactuca. Lettuce. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Lactusa virosa.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Anodyne, narcotic.
PARTS USED..........The dried flowering herb, and the juice from the flower stalk, fresh and dried.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 10 grs.; *Succus.* (3 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.; *Lactucarium* 3 to 8 grs.; *Tinct.* Luct. (1 in 10) 20 to 60 m.

Juniperus. Juniper. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Juniperus communis.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT.............N. Europe, England; imp. from Hamburgh, &c.
PROPERTIES..........Stimulant diuretic.
PARTS USED.........The fruit, and the oil distilled in England from the unripe fruit.

Dose—Oleum. 1 to 5 m.; **Spirit** (1 in 50) 10 to 60 m.

Juglans Cinerea. Butternut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans cinerea.
NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.
HABITAT...............United States and Canada.
PROPERTIES..........An excellent purgative, evacuating the alimentary canal, without pain or depletion; said to be one of the most valuable of the indigenous productions of America.
PARTS USED.........The inner bark, collected in May.

Dose—*Extractum* 10 to 30 grs. in pill.

Juglans Regia. The Walnut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans Regia.
NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.
HABITAT...............England, native of Persia.
PROPERTIES..........Used in scrofula, and also as a dye for the hair.
PARTS USED.........The leaves.

Dose—*Ext.* 5 to 10 grs.

Kamala. Kamela. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Rottlera tinctoria.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT...............India, *Ceylon, China, &c.*
PROPERTIES..........Anthelmintic against *tænia solium.*
PARTS USED.........The minute glands covering the *capsules.*

Dose—Pulv. ½ *to* 2 drs. in syrup or gruel; Tinct. (1 in 5) *1 to 2 drs.*

Kino. Kino. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pterocarpus Marsupium.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............The Malabar Coast.
PROPERTIES..........Astringent, like catechu, but less effective.
PARTS USED.........The inspissated juice from the trunk.

Dose—Pulv. Kino Co. (3¾ in 5) 5 to 10 grs.; **Pulv. Catechu Co.** (2 in 5) 20 to 40 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) ½ to 2 drs.

Krameria. Rhatany. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Krameria triandra.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygalaceæ.
HABITAT...............Peru, *Bolivia*, *N. Gran.*, *& W Ind.*
PROPERTIES..........A powerful astringent and tonic
PARTS USED.........The dried root.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 20 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Lacmus. Litmus.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Roccella tinctoria, &c.
NATURAL ORDER....Lichenes.
HABITAT...............Canary Is., Madeira, Angola, Madagascar; imp. from Holland.

A blue pigment produced by fermentation and the action of potash and putrid urine.

Use—Tinct. (1 in 10) used only as a test.

Lactuca. Lettuce. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Lactusa virosa.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES..........Anodyne, narcotic.
PARTS USED.........The dried flowering herb, and the juice from the flower stalk, fresh and dried.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 10 grs.; *Succus.* (3 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.; *Lactucarium* 3 to 8 grs.; *Tinct.* Luct. (1 in 10) 20 to 60 m.

Prunus Virginiana. Wild Cherry.

BOTANICAL NAME...Prunus Virginiana.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT...............North America.
PROPERTIES...........Cardial sedative.
PARTS USED..........The inner bark.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 32) 2 to 3 oz.; *Tinct.* (1 in 10) 2 to 4 drs.; *Syr.* (1 in 6) 2 to 4 drs.

Pterocarpus. Red Sandal or Sanders Wood. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pterocarpus santalinus.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............Ceylon and *Coromandel.*
PROPERTIES...........Used chiefly as a colouring agent in Tr. Lav. Co.
PARTS USED..........The wood.

Pyrethum. Pellitory. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Anacyclus Pyrethrum.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............Spain, the Levant, Barbary, & Arabia.
PROPERTIES...........Acrid, irritant, and sialogogue.
PARTS USED..........The root.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 5.)

Quassia. Quassia. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Picræna excelsa.
NATURAL ORDER....Simarubaceæ.
HABITAT...............Jamaica.
PROPERTIES...........A simple bitter tonic without astringency
PARTS USED..........The sliced wood.

Dose—Ext. 3 to 5 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 80) 1 to 2 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 27) 1 to 2 drs.; *Tinct. Co.* (1 in 40) 1 to 2 drs.

Kino. Kino. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pterocarpus Marsupium.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............The Malabar Coast.
PROPERTIES...........Astringent, like catechu, but less effective.
PARTS USED..........The inspissated juice from the trunk.

Dose—Pulv. Kino Co. (3¾ in 5) 5 to 10 grs.; **Pulv. Catechu Co.** (2 in 5) 20 to 40 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) ½ to 2 drs.

Krameria. Rhatany. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Krameria triandra.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygalaceæ.
HABITAT...............Peru, *Bolivia*, *N. Gran.*, *& W Ind.*
PROPERTIES...........A powerful astringent and tonic
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 20 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Lacmus. Litmus.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Roccella tinctoria, &c.
NATURAL ORDER....Lichenes.
HABITAT...............Canary Is., Madeira, Angola, Madagascar; imp. from Holland.
A blue pigment produced by fermentation and the action of potash and putrid urine.

Use—Tinct. (1 in 10) used only as a test.

Lactuca. Lettuce. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Lactusa virosa.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Anodyne, narcotic.
PARTS USED..........The dried flowering herb, and the juice from the flower stalk, fresh and dried.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 10 grs.; *Succus.* (3 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.; Lactucarium 3 to 8 grs.; *Tinct.* Luct. (1 in 10) 20 to 60 m.

Juniperus. Juniper. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Juniperus communis.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT.............N. Europe, England; imp. from Hamburgh, &c.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant diuretic.
PARTS USED.........The fruit, and the oil distilled in England from the unripe fruit.

Dose—Oleum. 1 to 5 m.; Spirit (1 in 50) 10 to 60 m.

Juglans Cinerea. Butternut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans cinerea.
NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.
HABITAT...............United States and Canada.
PROPERTIES...........An excellent purgative, evacuating the alimentary canal, without pain or depletion; said to be one of the most valuable of the indigenous productions of America.
PARTS USED.........The inner bark, collected in May.

Dose—*Extractum* 10 to 30 grs. in pill.

Juglans Regia. The Walnut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans Regia.
NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.
HABITAT...............England, native of Persia.
PROPERTIES...........Used in scrofula, and also as a dye for the hair.
PARTS USED.........The leaves.

Dose—*Ext.* 5 to 10 grs.

Kamala. Kamela. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Rottlera tinctoria.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT...............India, *Ceylon*, *China*, *&c.*
PROPERTIES...........Anthelmintic against *tænia solium*.
PARTS USED.........The minute glands covering the capsules.

Dose—Pulv. ½ to 2 drs. in syrup or gruel; Tinct. (1 in [illegible] *1 to 2 drs.*

Kino. Kino. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pterocarpus Marsupium.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............The Malabar Coast.
PROPERTIES...........Astringent, like catechu, but less effective.
PARTS USED..........The inspissated juice from the trunk.

Dose—Pulv. Kino Co. (3¾ in 5) 5 to 10 grs.; **Pulv. Catechu Co.** (2 in 5) 20 to 40 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) ½ to 2 drs.

Krameria. Rhatany. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Krameria triandra.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygalaceæ.
HABITAT...............Peru, *Bolivia*, *N. Gran.*, *& W Ind.*
PROPERTIES...........A powerful astringent and tonic
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 20 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Lacmus. Litmus.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Roccella tinctoria, &c.
NATURAL ORDER....Lichenes.
HABITAT...............Canary Is., Madeira, Angola, Madagascar; imp. from Holland.
A blue pigment produced by fermentation and the action of potash and putrid urine.

Use—Tinct. (1 in 10) used only as a test.

Lactuca. Lettuce. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Lactusa virosa.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Anodyne, narcotic.
PARTS USED..........The dried flowering herb, and the juice from the flower stalk, fresh and dried.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 10 grs.; *Succus.* (3 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.; Lactucarium 3 to 8 grs.; *Tinct.* Luct. (1 in 10) 20 to 60 m.

Sabina. Savin. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Juniperus Sabina.
NATURAL ORDER... Coniferæ.
HABITAT...............M. & S Eur., As., Russia, & Eng.
PROPERTIES..........Anthelmintic, emmen.; *ext.* irritant.
PARTS USED.........The fresh and dried tops, and the oil distilled in England.

Dose—Oleum. 2 to 5 m.; **Pulv.** 5 to 10 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 1 dr.; **Ung.** (1 in 3½.)
Antidotes—Emetics, afterwards opiates and demulc. drinks.

Saccharum. Sugar. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Saccharum officinarum.
NATURAL ORDER....Graminaceæ.
HABITAT...............W. Indies & other tropical countries.
PROPERTIES..........Nutritive, slightly laxative.
PARTS USED.........The juice of the stem, purified and crystallised.

Dose—Syr. (2 in 3 by weight—6 in 7 by measure.)

Sagapenum. Sagapenum.

BOTANICAL NAME...Sagapenum ferula? *species uncertain.*
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT...............Persia, Egypt, and the Levant.
PROPERTIES..........Similar to assafœt., but seldom used.
PARTS USED.........The gum-resin, in tears & glutinous masses.

Sagus. Sago.

BOTANICAL NAME...Sagus lævis.
NATURAL ORDER...Palmaceæ.
HABITAT...............Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, &c.
PROPERTIES..........Nutritive.
PARTS USED.........The granulated pith of the stem. *One* tree yields from 500 to 800 lbs.

Salep. Salep.

BOTANICAL NAME...Orchis mascula, and other species.
NATURAL ORDER....Orchidaceæ.
HABITAT...............Turkey, Persia, Eng., imp. from the Levant.
PROPERTIES...........Emollient and demulcent.
PARTS USED..........The tubercles.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 80) ad libitum.

Salix. Willow.

BOTANICAL NAME...Various species of salix.
NATURAL ORDER....Salicaceæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Antiperiodic tonic.
PARTS USED..........The bark.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; *Salacine* 5 to 10 grs.

Sambucus. Elder. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Sambucus nigra.
NATURAL ORDER....Caprifoliaceæ.
HABITAT...............England and Germany.
PROPERTIES...........*Flowers*—mild, stimulant, and sudorific; *berries*—cooling, aperient, and diuretic; *inner bark and leaves*—cathartic and emetic.
PARTS USED..........The flowers (*aqua. ung.*) The berries (*wine*). The inner bark.

Dose—Aqua. (1 in 1.); *Dec.* (1 in 20) 4 oz.; *Inf.* (1 flowers in 40) ad lib.; **Ung.** (1 in 1.)

Sanguis Draconis. Dragon's Blood.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. fr. Calamus Draco & other plants
NATURAL ORDER....Palmaceæ.
HABITAT...............Java, Socotra.
PROPERTIES...........Used as a colouring for varnish,
PARTS USED..........The resinous exudation from the

Santonica. Wormseed. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Artemisia ; species undetermined.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............Bucharia in Persia, imp. fr. Russia
PROPERTIES ....Anthelmintic, especially for *lumbrici.*
PARTS USED..........The unexpanded flower heads.

Dose—*Pulv.* 10 to 60 grs.; **Santoninum** 2 to 6 grs.

Sapo Durus. Hard Soap. (*Officinal.*)

COMPOSITION ....Olive oil and soda ; entirely soluble in rectified spirit.
PROPERTIES...........Antacid., diur., in large doses purg.
USE....... ....Soap is given in the form of a strong solution, in poisoning by the mineral acids ; as a lithonlytic in uric acid diathesis ; and as a purgative combined with rhubarb for habitual constipation.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. In mineral acid poisoning, ½ pint of the strong solution. **Emp.** (1 in 7) ; **Lin.** (1 in 8) ; **Pil.** (4 in 5.)

Sapo Mollis. Soft Soap. (*Officinal.*)

COMPOSITION ....Olive oil and potash; entirely soluble in rectified spirit, and not imparting an oily stain to paper.
PREPARATION.........The oil is boiled with a solution of caustic potash, until the whole has become saponified ; it is then separated from the glycerine and water by means of evaporation, or by a strong solution of potash.

Sarracenia. Purple Pitcher Plant.

BOTANICAL NAME...Sarracenia purpurea.
NATURAL ORDER....Sarraceniaceæ.
HABITAT...............United States and Canada.
PROPERTIES...........Prophylactic, and as a remedy in small-pox.
PARTS USED..........The rhizome and leaves.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Liquor** (1 in 4) 2 to 4 drs.

Sarza. Sarsaparilla. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Smilax officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER....Smilaceæ.
HABITAT...............Central and *South* America, imp. from Jamaica, *Para, Lima. Guayaquil, &c*
PROPERTIES...........Alterative, diaphoretic, tonic.
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—Dec. (1 in 8) 4 to 10 oz.; **Dec. Co.** (1 in 8) 2 to 10 oz.; **Ext. Liq.** (2 in 1) 2 to 4 drs.

Sassafras. Sassafras. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Sassafras officinale.
NATURAL ORDER....Lauraceæ.
HABITAT...............N. Amer., from Canada to Florida.
PROPERTIES...........Alterative, sudorific, stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—Used only in combination with sarsaparilla. See **Dec. Sarzæ Co.**

Scammonium. Scammony. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Convolvulus Scammonia.
NATURAL ORDER....Convolvulaceæ.
HABITAT...............Syria & As. Minor, and the Grecian Archipelago, imp. fr. Smyrna, *Trieste & Alexandretta.*
PROPERTIES...........A powerful drastic purgative, more active than jalap, less irritant than gamboge; causes griping if there is little intestinal mucus.
PARTS USED..........The gum-resin obt. by incision from the living root, and the resin extracted by spirit.

Dose—Gum 5 to 10 grs.; **Conf.** (1 in 3) 10 to 30 grs.; **Mist.** (4 grs. *Res.* in 2 oz.) 2 to 4 oz.; **Pil. Col. Co.** (1 in 3) 5 to 10 grs.; **Pulv. Co.** (1 in 2) 10 to 20 grs.; **Resin** 3 to 8 grs.

Scilla. Squill. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Urginea Scilla.
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT..............Med., Coasts of Sp., Fr., Sic., Africa, &c., also imp. fr. St. Petersburgh & Copenhagen.
PROPERTIES. ....Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic in dose of 8 grs.
PARTS USED.........The sliced and dried bulb. Flowers in August.

Dose—Acet. (1 in 8) 15 to 40 m.; **Oxymel** (1 in 18) ½ to 1 dr.; **Pil.** (1 in 5) 5 to 10 grs.; **Syr.** (1 in 18) ½ to 1 dr.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 10 to 30 m.

Scoparius. Broom. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Sarothamnus Scoparius.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT..............England.
PROPERTIES..........Diuretic and cathartic in dropsy.
PARTS USED..........The fresh and dried tops. Flowers n June.

Dose—Dec. (1 in 20) 2 to 4 oz.; **Succus** (3 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.

Senega. Snakeroot. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Polygala Senega.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygalaceæ.
HABITAT..............South & West parts of N. America.
PROPERTIES...........Diuretic, expectorant and emetic, in chronic catarrh, croup, dropsy, &c.
PARTS USED.........The dried root.

Dose—Inf. *(1 in 20)* 1 to 2 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Senna Alexandrina. Alexandrian Senna. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cassia lanceolata and C. obovata.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............Assouan and Dongola, in Nubia, *Desert of Suez, Syria, India*, imp. fr. Alexandria.
PROPERTIES..........An irritant and stimulant purgative.
PARTS USED.........The leaflets, freed from the flowers, pods, and stalks.

Dose—Conf. (1 in 11) 1 to 2 drs.; **Inf.** (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.; **Mist. Co.** (1 in 12½) 1 to 1½ oz.; **Syr.** (1 in 2) 1 to 2 drs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 2 to 8 drs.

Senna, E. I. East Indian Senna.

BOTANICAL NAME...Cassia officinalis? C. Dorskalii.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............Mecca in Arabia, imp. from Surat and Bombay.
PROPERTIES..........An irritant and stimulant purgative—quality inferior.
PARTS USED..........The leaflets (generally mixed with legumes and stalks.)

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.

Senna Indica. Tinnevelly Senna. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cassia elongata.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............Tinnevelly in S. India, imp. from Madras.
PROPERTIES...........An irritant and stimulant purgative.
PARTS USED..........The leaflets freed from legumes and stalks.

Dose—Conf. (1 in 11) 1 to 2 drs.; **Inf.** (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.; **Mist. Co.** (1 in 12½) 1 to 1½ oz.; **Syr.** (1 in 2) 1 to 2 drs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 2 to 8 drs.

Serpentaria. Virginian Snake Root. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Aristolochia Serpentaria.
NATURAL ORDER....Aristolochiaceæ.
HABITAT...............Southern parts of N. America.
PROPERTIES...........Diaphoretic, stim. tonic in fevers.
PARTS USED..........The dried rhizome.

Dose—Inf. **(1 in 40) 1 to 2 oz.; Tinct. (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.**

Sevum Preparatum.

ZOOL. NAME...........Obt. from Ovis Aries, the sheep.
ORDER..................Ruminantia. Class—Mammalia.
PARTS USED..........The internal fat of the abdomen, purified by melting and straining : melts at 103°.
USE—Contained in *Ung. Hydrarg.* and *Emp. Canthar.*

Simaruba. Mountain Damson.

BOTANICAL NAME...Simaruba amara.
NATURAL ORDER....Simarubaceæ.
HABITAT...............Guiana, Cayenne, Jamaica.
PROPERTIES...........Astringent bitter tonic.
PARTS USED..........The dried bark.

Dose—*Inf.* (3 drs. to 1 pt.) 1 to 2 oz.

Sinapis. Mustard. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Sinapis alba and S. nigra.
NATURAL ORDER....Cruciferæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant, emetic, *exter.* rubefacient.
PARTS USED..........The seeds.

Dose—*Stim.* 5 to 10 grs.; *Emet.* 1 to 4 drs.; **Cataplasma** *(1 in 2)*; **Lin. Co.** (1 *ess. oil* in 40.)

olomon's Seal.

BOTANICAL NAME...Polygonatum vulgare.
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........A stimulant application to congested bruises.
PARTS USED..........The rasped rhizome.

N.B.—*Gerarde* says—"*It taketh away, in one or two nights, any bruse, blacke or blew spots, gotten by falls, or woman's wilfulness in stumbling on their hastie husbands' fists*"—Pereira.

pigelia. Carolina or Indian Pink.

BOTANICAL NAME...Spigelia Marilandica.
NATURAL ORDER....Loganiaceæ.
HABITAT...............Southern parts of N. America.
PROPERTIES...........Anthelmintic, purgative.
PARTS USED..........The dried herb with the roots.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 32) 4 to 8 oz.

taphisagria. Stavesacre.

BOTANICAL NAME...Delphinium Staphisagria.
NATURAL ORDER....Ranunculaceæ.
HABITAT...............S. Europe, the Levant, and the Canary Islands.
PROPERTIES...........Acrid narcotic, emetic, cathartic.
PARTS USED..........The seeds & the alkaloid delphinia.

Dose—*Pulv.* (3 to 8 grs.) for worms ; *Dec.* (1 in 40) as a lotion for itch. *Ung.* (1 in 8) to destroy pediculi. *Delphinia* 1-12th to ½ gr. *Sol. Delph.* (10 grs. in 1 oz. sp.), as an *embrocation*, *Pil. Delph.* (1 in 48) 4 grs. Ung. Delph. (1 in 48.)

Stramonium. Stramonium. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...**Datura Stramonium.**
NATURAL ORDER....**Atropaceæ.**
HABITAT..............**England.**
PROPERTIES..........**Antispasm., anod., expect., sedative, narcotic.**
PARTS USED.........**The dried leaves and ripe seeds collected in July, when the plant is in flower.**

Dose—Herb for smoking, 1 to 2 grs.; **Ext.** ¼ to ½ gr.; Tinct. (1 of seeds in 8) 10 to 30 m.

Styrax. Storax. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...**Liquidamber Orientale.**
NATURAL ORDER....**Liquidamberaceæ.**
HABITAT........... ...**Melassa and Mougla, in As. Minor, also in Cyprus, imp. from Trieste.**
PROPERTIES...........**Antispasm. expectorant stimulant.**
PARTS USED..........**The balsam obtained from the bark by expression, or by heat, and purified by means of rectified spirit and straining.**

Dose—Bals. 10 to 20 grs.; **Pil.** (3 in 5) 2 to 10 grs.; **Tinct.** Benz. Co. (1 in 12½) ½ to 1 dr.

Succinum. Amber. (*Officinal.*)

DESCRIPTION.........A fossil vegetable product washed up by the sea.
HABITAT...............Shores of the Baltic and India.
PROPERTIES ....Antispasmodic stimulant.
USE ....In the preparation of *ol. succini.*

***Dose**—Oleum* 5 m.

umbul. Sumbul. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Nardostachys Jatamansi?
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ?
HABITAT...............Central Asia, imp. fr. India & Russia.
PROPERTIES..........Antispasmodic stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 8) 10 to 20 m.

abacum. Tobacco. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Nicotianum Tabacum.
NATURAL ORDER....Atropaceæ.
HABITAT...............N. Amer., *W. Ind., Turkey, Persia, and Brazil.*
PROPERTIES...........Emetic, expect., narcotic, sedative.
PARTS USED..........The dried leaves.

Dose—Used only for ***inhalation***, & as an **enema** (1 dr. in 24 oz.)
Antidotes—Emetics, internal and external stimulants.

amarindus. Tamarinds. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Tamarindus Indica.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............East and West Indies.
PROPERTIES...........Laxative refrigerant.
PARTS USED..........The pulp of the fruit.

Dose—*Ad lib.* contained in *Conf.* Sennæ.

araxacum. Dandelion. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Taraxacum Dens Leonis.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............Britain, Europe, and elsewhere.
PROPERTIES...........Alter. diuretic, laxative, cholagogue.
PARTS USED...........The fresh and dried roots gathered between Sept. and Feb., but never during frost.

Dose—*Dec. (1 in 20)* 2 to 4 oz.; **Ext.** 5 to 15 grs.; **Succus** *(3 in 4) 2 to 4* drs.

Tanacetum. Tansy.

BOTANICAL NAME...**Tanacetum vulgare.**
NATURAL ORDER....**Compositæ.**
HABITAT..............**England and the Continent.**
PROPERTIES..........**Tonic, anthelmintic.**
PARTS USED.........**The herb.**

Dose—*Inf.* **(1 in 20) 1 to 3 oz.**

Terebinthina Canadensis. Canada Balsam. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...**Obtained from Abies Balsamea.**
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT..............Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.
PROPERTIES..........Similar to other turpentines.
USE ....In the preparation of **Charta Epispastica** and **Collod. Flexile**; also for picture varnish (1 in 8 of mastic varnish.)

Dose—**Bals.** 20 to 30 grs. in the form of pill.

Terebinthinæ Oleum. Oil of Turpentine. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Pinus palustris, P. Tæda, and P. Pinaster.
NATURAL ORDBR....Coniferæ.
HABITAT..............N. America and France.
PROPERTIES..........Diuretic, sudorific, and astringent; *in large doses*, anthelmintic and cathartic.
PARTS USED.........The oil distilled from the turpentine.

Dose—**Conf.** (1 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.; **Enema** (1 in 16); **Lin.** (6 in 13); **Lin. Acet.** (1 in 3); **Oleum.** *diuretic* 10 to 60 m.; *Anthelmintic* ½ to 1½ oz.; **Ung.** (1 in 2.)

Terebinthina Veneta. Venice Turpentine.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obtained from Larix Europœa.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT..............Italy, Switzerland, &c.
PROPERTIES..........Stimulant diuretic, resolvent.

Terebinthina Chio. Chio Turpentine.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Pistachia terebinthus.
NATURAL ORDER....Anacardiaceæ.
HABITAT...............S. Eur., As. Minor, Syria, Scio, and N. Africa.
PROPERTIES..........Stimulant diuretic.
PARTS USED.........The resinous exud. from the bark.

Dose—10 to 30 grs.

Theriaca. Treacle. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Saccharum officinarum.
NATURAL ORDER....Graminaceæ.
HABITAT...............West Indies, and other tropical countries.
PROPERTIES..........Laxative demulcent.
PARTS USED.........The uncrystallisable sugar.

Dose—*Ad lib.*, used in pill masses.

Thus Americanum. Frankincense. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obtained from Pinus palustris and P. Tæda, formerly from *Abies excelsa.*
NATURAL ORDER...Coniferæ.
HABITAT...............Southern States of N. America.
PROPERTIES..........Stimulant, contained in **emp. picis.**

Tonga Bean.

BOTANICAL NAME...Coumarouna odorata.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT ....French Guiana.
PROPERTIES..........Used as a perfume.
PARTS USED.........The seed.

Tormentilla. Tormentil.

BOTANICAL NAME...Potentilla Tormentilla.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT...............England, and other parts of Europe.
PROPERTIES...........Astringent tonic.
PARTS USED..........The dried root.

Dose—*Pulv.* 30 to 60 grs.; *Dec.* (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.

Tous les Mois.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obtained from Canna edulis.
NATURAL ORDER....Marantaceæ.
HABITAT...............St. Kitts, W. Indies.
PROPERTIES...........A nutritive & easily digestible food.
PARTS USED..........The starch of the tuber.

Tragacantha. Tragacanth. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obtained from Astragalus verus.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT...............Asia Minor, imp. from Smyrna.
PROPERTIES...........Demulcent.
PARTS USED..........The gummy exud. from the stem.

Dose—**Mucil.** (1 in 80) *ad lib.* **Pulv. Trag. Co.** (1 in 6) 10 to 60 grs.

Triticum Repens. Creeping Couch Grass.

BOTANICAL NAME...Triticum repens.
NATURAL ORDER....Graminaceæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Alter. & diur. in irritable bladder.
PARTS USED..........The stem.

Dose—Inf. *(1 in 20)* **4 to 8 oz.**

Tussilago. Coltsfoot.

BOTANICAL NAME...Tussilago farfara.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Demulcent.
PARTS USED..........The herb.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 20) 2 to 4 oz.

Ulmus. Elm. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Ulmus campestris.
NATURAL ORDER....Ulmaceæ.
HABITAT...............England.
PROPERTIES...........Demulc., diur., slightly astringent.
PARTS USED..........The dried inner bark.

Dose—**Dec.** (1 in 8) 2 to 4 oz.

Ulmus Fulva. Slippery Elm.

BOTANICAL NAME...Ulmus fulva.
NATURAL ORDER....Ulmaceæ.
HABITAT...............North America.
PROPERTIES...........Demulcent.
PARTS USED..........The bark.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 20) 2 to 4 oz. The *powder* forms an excellent poultice.

Uvæ. Raisins. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obtained from Vitis vinifera.
NATURAL ORDER....Vitaceæ.
HABITAT...............Spain, &c.
PROPERTIES...........Demulcent, nutritive.
PARTS USED..........The ripe fruit, dried.

Dose—*Ad lib.* cont. in **Tinct. Card. Co.** & **Tinct. Sennæ Co.**

Uva Ursi. Bearberry. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi.
NATURAL ORDER....Ericaceæ.
HABITAT..............England, *Europe and N. Amer*
PROPERTIES..........Astringent tonic.
PARTS USED..........The dried leaves coll. in Sept. or

Dose—Inf. (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.

Valerian. Valerian. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Valeriana officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER....Valerianaceæ.
HABITAT..............England, cult. in Hampshire Derbyshire.
PROPERTIES..........Antispasmodic, stimulant.
PARTS USED..........The dried root; coll. in Sept. or

Dose—Inf. (1 in 40) 1 to 2 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 1 dr.

Vanilla. Vanilla.

BOTANICAL NAME...Vanilla planifolia, V. palmatum,
NATURAL ORDER....Orchidaceæ.
HABITAT..............Vera Cruz, Honduras, Venezu and Bahia.
PROPERTIES......... Aromatic stimulant, used chiefl a flavour.
PARTS USED..........The dried pod.

Dose—*Pulv.* (1 in 4 of sugar) 1 dr.; *Tinct.* (1 in 6) for flavo

Veratrum Album. White Hellebore

BOTANICAL NAME...Veratrum album.
NATURAL ORDER....Melanthaceæ.
HABITAT..............Alps and Pyrenees.
PROPERTIES...........Emetic, cathartic, anodyne, errh
PARTS USED..........The dried rhizome.

Dose—Pulv. ½ to 2 grs.; *Vin.* (1 in 5) 10 m. gradually incre

Veratrum Viride. Green Hellebore. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Veratrum viride.
NATURAL ORDER....Melanthaceæ.
HABITAT...............United States and Canada.
PROPERTIES...........Powerful arterial sedat. & purg
PARTS USED.........The dried rhizome

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 5) 5 to 20 mins.

Viola. Violet.

BOTANICAL NAME...Viola odorata.
NATURAL ORDER....Violaceæ.
HABITAT...............England and S. Europe.
PROPERTIES...........Demulcent and slightly laxative.
PARTS USED.........The fresh petals.

Dose—*Syr.* (1 in 5) ½ to 1 dr. for children.

Winteri Cortex. Winter's Bark.

BOTANICAL NAME...Drimys Winteri.
NATURAL ORDER....Magnoliaceæ.
HABITAT...............Straits of Magellan, Chili, Peru & N. Grenada.
PROPERTIES...........Antispasmodic and tonic.
PARTS USED.........The dried bark.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.

Xanthorrhœa. Grass Tree.

BOTANICAL NAME...Xanthorrhœa hastilis.
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT...............Australia.
PROPERTIES...........Stimulant, expectorant, in chronic catarrhs.
PARTS USED.........The balsamic resin, called black boy *gum.*

Xanthorrhiza. Yellow Root.

BOTANICAL NAME...Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.
NATURAL ORDER....Ranunculacea.
HABITAT...............S. & Western States of N. America.
PROPERTIES..........Pure bitter tonic.
PARTS USED.........The dried root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 24) 1 to 2 oz.; *Tinct.* (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Xanthoxylon. Prickly Ash.

BOTANICAL NAME...Xanthoxylon fraxineum.
NATURAL ORDER....Xanthoxylaceæ.
HABITAT...............North America.
PROPERTIES..........Stimulant, alterat. tonic in chronic rheumatism, syphilis, cholera, &c.
PARTS USED.........The bark and fruit.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 32) 1 to 4 oz.; *Tinct.* (1 bark in 10) 1 to 2 drs.; *Tinct.* (1 fruit in 5) ½ to 1 dr.; *Xanthoxylin* 1 to 3 grs.

Zingiber. Ginger. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Zingiber officinale.
NATURAL ORDER....Zingiberaceæ.
HABITAT...............E. & W. Indies, and the tropical regions of Asia, Africa, and America.
PROPERTIES.........Carminative stimulant.
PARTS USED.........The dried rhizome.

Dose—**Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs.; Syr. (1 in 80) ½ to 1 dr.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 15 to 60 m.; **Tinct. Fort.** (1 in 2) 5 to 20 m.

NON-OFFICINAL FORMULÆ.

Emulsio Copaibæ.

Balsam of Copaiba	1 oz.
Powdered Gum Acacia	½ oz.
White Sugar	½ oz.
Oil of Mint	8 m.
Water	ad. 8 oz.

Triturate the gum, sugar, and oil of mint with 1 oz of water; add gradually the copaiba, and if it becomes too thick, add a little more water, until the whole is formed into a perfect emulsion.

Dose—½ to 1 oz., equal to ½ to 1 dr. of copaiba.

Emulsio Morrhuæ.

Cod-Liver Oil	2 or 3 oz.
Powdered Gum-Arabic	4 or 6 drs.
Sugar	6 drs.
Water	ad. 8 oz.
Ess. Oil of Almonds	½ m.

Triturate the gum and sugar with about 1½ oz. of water; add gradually the oil (taking care that each portion is emulsified before another is added) and occasionally a little more water when it begins to thicken, until the whole is combined into a perfect emulsion.

Dose—For an adult, ½ to 1 oz.; children, 1 to 2 drs.

Emulsio Ricini.

Castor Oil	2 oz.
Powdered Gum-Acacia	6 drs.
Sugar	6 drs.
Water	ad. 8 oz.
Oil of Mint	8 m.

Triturate the gum and sugar with about 1½ of water; add gradually the oil, and, as it thickens, a little more water, until all the oil is combined into a perfect emulsion.

Dose—1 to 4 oz., equal to ¼ to 1 oz. of oil.

Extractum Anthemidis Fluidum.

Chamomile Flowers, bruised	8 oz.
Sugar	8 oz.
Alcohol	
Proof Spirit	

Macerate 48 hours in 1 pint of alcohol; pack tightly in the percolater, and pour on proof spirit until 1 pint is obtained; set this to evaporate to 6 oz., and pass through 2 more pints of proof spirit, which evaporate to 4 oz. Mix the liquids, add the sugar, dissolve, and lastly add alcohol to make the whole 1 pint.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (1 dr. equals ½ dr. of the flowers.)

Extractum Buchu Fluidum Compositum. (Parrish.)

Buchu in coarse powder	12 oz.
Rectified Spirit	3 pts.
Water	6 pts. or c
Sugar	2½ lbs.
Oil of Cubebs	1 dr.
Oil of Juniper	1 dr.
Spirit of Nitric Ether	12 oz.

Treat the leaves by maceration and displacement, with a portion of the spirit and then with th mainder mixed with the water, evaporatin product to 3 pints, in which dissolve the suga lastly add the oils, previously mixed with the of nitre.

Dose—½ to 1 dr.

Extractum Jalapæ Fluidum. (Prof. Procter.)

Jalap Root in coarse powder	16 oz.
Sugar	8 oz.
Carbonate of Potash	½ oz.
Proof Spirit	4 pts.

Macerate in 1 pint of spirit for 48 hours, then percolate. Evaporate the product in a water bath or still to one half, add the sugar and potash, and evaporate again to 12 oz.; and lastly, add 4 oz. of rectified spirit.

Dose—15 m. to 1 dr. (1 dr. is equal to 1 dr. of the root.)

Extractum Sennæ Fluidum. (Parrish.)

Senna in coarse powder	30 oz.
White Sugar	20 oz.
Oil of Fennel	1 dr.
Spirit of Ether	2 drs.
Proof Spirit	4 pts.

Macerate the senna in the proof spirit for 48 hours, then transfer to a percolator, and pass through more proof spirit, until 1½ galls. are obtained; distil off the spirit, and evaporate to 20 oz.; filter, add the sugar and the oil of fennel previously dissolved in the ether.

Dose—1 to 4 drs. (1 dr. is equal to 1 dr. of senna.)

Glycerole of the Hypophosphites. (*Parrish.*)

Hypophosphite of Lime	1 oz.
" of Potash	1 oz.
" of Soda	1 oz.
Water	40 oz.
Sugar	40 oz.
Orange Flower Water	2 oz.
Cherry Laurel Water	2 oz.
Glycerine	12 oz.

Dissolve the hypophosphites in the water, filter, add the sugar, and when dissolved the remaining ingredients.

***Dose**—1 to 2* drs.

Liquor Chloroformi Comp. (Chlorodyne.)

	SQUIRE.	DR. OG
Hydrochlorate of Morphia...	8 grs.	... 48
Oil of Peppermint	16 m.	... 12
Rectified Spirit..................	4 fl.oz.	*Tr.Can.Ind.* 6
Chloroform	4 fl.oz.	... 4
Sulphuric Ether	1 fl.oz.	*Eth. Chlor.* 6
Ext. of Liquorice..............	2½ oz.	*Ac.Perchlor.* 2
Treacle	4 fl.oz.	... 6
Syrup....................	17½ fl.oz.	*Tr.Capsici.* 3
Hydrocyanic Acid (2 p. cent)	2 oz.	*Scheele's* 72

Dissolve the morphia and oil of peppermint in spirit, and add the chloroform and ether; diss the liquorice in the syrup and treacle; shake two solutions together, and lastly, add the hy cyanic acid. **Dose**—5 to 10 m. (*Squire.*)

The original Chlorodyne (Dr. Collis Browne's) is still a s preparation, and is said to differ in its effects from published formulæ.

Pancreatic Emulsion. (*Squire.*)

1. *The Crude Emulsion:* Take of fresh pancreas of pig, freed from fat and all extraneous matter, 25 lard, 20 lbs.; water, 3 galls.; bruise the panc then add the lard, mix well together, and add water gradually little by little, as it becomes sorbed, and strain through muslin.
2. *The Pancreatized Fat:* Treat the crude emul with 3 parts of ether, shake well, and let it st until the ether (which contains the fat) and water are separated; decant the etherial solut filter and remove the ether by distillation; residue is the pancreatized fat.
3. *The Purified Pancreatic Emulsion:* Pancreatized 2 oz.; rectified spirit, 1 oz.; distilled water, 3 oil of cloves, q.s., mix gradually in a mortar, ad the spirit and water, flavoured with the oi cloves, little by little.

Dose—1 to 4 drs. in milk or water 1 to 4 times daily.

Syrupus Ferri Phosph. Comp. (Chemical Food—Parrish's.)

Protosulphate of Iron	10 drs.
Phosphate of Soda	12 drs.
Phosphate of Lime	12 drs.
Phosphoric Acid, glacial	20 drs.
Carbonate of Soda	2 scr.
Carbonate of Potash	1 dr.
Powdered Cochineal	2 drs.
Sugar	2 lbs.
Orange Flower Water	1 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	q.s.
Liquor of Ammonia	q.s.
Water	q.s.

Dissolve the iron in 2 oz. and the phosphate of soda in 4 oz. of boiling water, mix, and wash the precipitated phosphate of iron, until the washings are tasteless. Dissolve the phosphate of lime in 4 oz. of boiling water, with sufficient hydrochloric acid to make a clear solution; when cool, precipitate with ammonia and wash. Dissolve both precipitates in the phosphoric acid, diluted; when clear, add the soda and potash previously dissolved in water, and hydrochloric acid to dissolve the precipitate. Now dilute with water to 22 oz., add the sugar and cochineal, and, when cold, the orange flower water.

To prevent a deposit of insoluble phosphates, which sometimes takes place, it is advisable to substitute hydrochloric acid for a portion of the phosphoric acid, taking care to separate the liquid into two portions, and adding the potash and soda to that containing the phosphoric acid only, lest chlorides of sodium and potassium should be formed.

Each tea-spoonful will contain about 2½ grs. of phosphate of lime, 1 gr. of phosphate of iron, and fractions of a grain of phosphates of soda and potash, besides free phosphoric and hydrochloric acids. **Dose**—1 to 2 drs.

Syr. Ferri Phosph. c Quinia et Strychnia. (Easton's)

Sulphate of Iron	2½ oz.
Phosphate of Soda	3 oz.
Sulphate of Quinia	1½ oz. & 40 g
Strychnia...	24 grs.
Dilute Phosphoric Acid	56 oz.
Sugar	56 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dissolve the iron and soda separately; mix and wash t precipitate, dissolve it with the Quinia and Stry nia in the phosphoric acid, and add the sugar form a syrup.

Dose—1 dr. cont. 1 gr. each of phosphates of iron and qui and 1-32 gr. of strychnia.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis c Manganesio.

Phosphate of Iron	72 grs.
Phosphate of Manganese	48 grs.
Glacial Phosphoric Acid	6 drs.
Sugar	10 oz.
Water	ad. 12 oz.

Dissolve the phosphoric acid in a little of the water, the phosphates and dissolve by heat; then add sugar and water to make 12 oz.

Dose—1 dr.

Vinum Pepsina.

Pepsin de Boudault	2 drs.
White Sugar	1 oz.
Sherry Wine	2 oz.
Proof Spirit	1 oz.

Mix until dissolved, and filter.

Dose—½ oz., equal to 15 grs. of pepsine.

NATURAL ORDERS OF PLANTS,

WITH THE ESSENTIAL CHARACTERS OF THOSE ORDERS,

A knowledge of which is required in the Major Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

CLASS I.

EXOGENÆ v. DICOTYLEDONES.

SUB-CLASS 1.—THALAMIFLORÆ.

Note.—The Candidate will be required to give the diagnoses of the following Natural Orders in writing, and to be able to refer any plant contained in them, when presented to him, to its proper Order.

Ranunculaceæ. *Gen.* Aconitum — Delphinium — Helleborus.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 3-6. *Petals* 5 or more, rarely O. *Stamens* usually many. *Anthers* adnate, opening lengthwise. *Carpels* many, distinct or united into a single pistil. *Seeds* erect or pendulous. (BABINGTON).

⁂ Distinguished from Rosaceæ by a deciduous calyx to which *the stamens do not adhere.* (LINDLEY.) Aconite, Hellebore, *Podophyllum.*

Papaveraceæ. *Gen.* Papaver—Chelidonium.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 2, deciduous. *Corolla* regular, of 4 petals. *Stamens* gen. many, free. *Ovary* free, *Placentas* parietal, usually projecting. *Seeds* many. *Stigmas* as many as the placentas, simple or lobed, the lobes of adjoining stigmas combining, thus appearing (falsely) to be opposite to the placentas. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ Distinguished from Cystaceæ by the *deciduous calyx*; from Ranunculaceæ and Nymphaceæ by the *par. placenta*, and from Brassicaceæ and Cruciferæ *by the Stamens not being tetradynamous*. (LINDLEY.) White and Red Poppy.

Cruciferæ. *Gen.* Brassica - Cheiranthus—Sinapis.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 4. *Corolla* cruciform, of 4 petals. *Stamens* 6, tetradynamous; two shorter opposite the lateral petals. *Ovary* free, with marginal placentas meeting in the middle. *Stigmas* 2, opposite to the placentas (or rather, alternate with them, lobing and combining). *Fruit* a silique or silicle, the valves opposite the shorter stamens. (BABINGTON.) Mustard, Horseradish.

⁂ No other order has *tetradynamous stamens*. (LINDLEY.)

Malvaceæ. *Gen.* Malva. Althæa.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 5, 4, or 3, more or less connected below, often double, valvate in the bud. *Petals* as many as sepals, adnate to base of stamens, twisted in the bud. *Stamens* many, connected at the base into a short tube. *Anthers* 1 celled, reniform, bursting transversely. *Ovary* formed by the union of several carpels round a common axis. *Carpels* 1, or many seeded. *Flowers*, axillary. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ *The valvate calyx* and *columnar stamens* afford a certain *characteristic* of this order. (LINDLEY.) Cotton Wool, *Marshmallow*.

SUB-CLASS 2.—CALYCIFLORÆ.

Leguminosæ or Fabaceæ. *Gen.* Cytisus—Ulex—Trifolium – Vicia.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* inferior. *Sepals* 5, more or less combined, odd one inferior. *Corolla* papilionaceous (in our plants), inserted into the base of the calyx. *Petals* 5, odd one superior. *Stamens* 10 (in our plants), mono—or diadelphous. *Ovary* free, 1 celled. *Fruit* a legume. *Style* from the upper suture. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ The *papilionaceous flowers* characterise the European Flora of this order, but in other countries it varies much from that structure. (LINDLEY.) Acacia, Broom, Calabar Bean, Cassia, Catechu, Copaiba, Indigo, Kino, Liquorice, Logwood, Red Sandal, Senna, Tamarinds, Tragacanth, Balsams of Peru and Tolu.

Rosaceæ. *Gen.* Potentilla—Rubus—Rosa—Pyrus.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* 4-5 parted, or 8-10 parted in two rows, free, or adhering to and enclosing the ovary; odd lobe superior. *Petals* usually 5, equal perigynous. *Stamens* perigynous, usually indefinite. *Carpels* several or solitary, distinct or combined with each other, or with the calyx. *Styles* distinct, often lateral. *Fruit* various. *Leaves* alternate, usually compound, with stipules. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ These plants resemble Ranunculaceæ, but are known by their *perigynous Stamens* and *permanent Calyx.* (LINDLEY.) Almond, Cherry—Laurel, Kousso, Prune, Rose.

Cucurbitaceæ. *Gen.* Bryonia—Cucumis.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* 5 toothed, tube adnate with the ovary. *Corolla* 5 cleft, often scarcely distinguishable from the calyx, netted with veins. *Stamens* 5, more or less cohering. *Anthers* sinuose. *Ovary* 3-5 celled, or spuriously 1 celled. Placentas parietal. Style short. *Stigmas* lobed. Fruit more or less succulent. *Seeds* flat in an aril. *Plants* succulent; climbing, with extra-axillary tendrils. Often monœcious or diœcious. (BABINGTON.)

*** These are *climbing* plants, with *fleshy fruit*, and *unisexual yellow or green flowers*. (LINDLEY.) Colocynth, Elaterium.

Umbelliferæ or Apiaceæ. *Gen.* Daucus—Pastinaca—Apium—Fœniculum—Petroselinum—Anethum—Pimpinella—Coriandrum—Conium—Æthusa.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* adherent with the ovary, 5 toothed, teeth minute, often obsolete. *Corolla* of 5 petals, sometimes very unequal, the outer ones the largest. *Stamens* 5, alternate with the petals, inserted on the under side of a thick fleshy disk, at the base of the styles. *Styles* 2. *Carpels* 2, combined, attached near the apex to a central axis, usually separating when ripe. *Leaves* alternate, generally compound, and embracing the stem. *Flowers* in umbels. *Herbs*. (HOOKER AND ARNOTT.)

*** The *Flowers growing in Umbels*, the *superior Petals turned in at their points*, and the *inferior fruit, which splits into halves*, are sufficient to distinguish this order. Anise, Ammoniacum, Assafœtida, Caraway, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Galbanum, Hemlock, Sumbul. (LINDLEY.)

Compositæ or Asteraceæ. *Gen.* Pyrethrum—Anthemis—Cnicus—Tussilago—Artemisia—Leontodon—Lactuca—Cichorium.

Diagnosis—*Flowers* surrounded by an involucre, formed of scales, collected together in a head looking like a single flower. *Calyx* superior, limb inconspicuous, or forming a toothed, bristly, or feathery pappus. *Corolla* tubular or ligulate *Stamens* 5, invested in the tube. *Anthers* united into a tube surrounding the style. *Fruit* indehiscent, dry. (BABINGTON.) Arnica, Chamomile, Dandelion, Lettuce, Pellitory, Santonica.

Gentianaceæ. *Gen.* Gentiana—Erythræa—Menyanthes.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* inferior, divided, persistent. *Corolla* regular, 4-8 fid, hypogynous, marcescent, imbricate and twisted, rarely in duplicate in the bud. *Stamens* inserted on the corolla, as many as the segments. *Ovary* of 2 carpels, with the edges slightly inflexed or meeting. *Capsule* or *Berry* many-seeded, generally 2 valved. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ The *ribbed leaves* or *parietal placenta* distinguish these from other monopetalous plants. In *Menyanthes trifoliata*, however, the leaves are 3 lobed instead of 3 ribbed, and in *Villarsia* are like those of the water lily. (LINDLEY.) Chiretta, Gentian.

Solanaceæ. *Gen.* Solanum.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* inferior, 5—rarely 4—parted, persistent. *Corolla* hypogynous, regular or slightly irregular, 5 cleft, deciduous, plicate in bud; the lobes imbricate or imbricate-plicate (in *Solanum* valvate). *Stamens* 4-5 inserted on the corolla, alternate with the lobes. *Ovary* 1-2—or 4—celled. *Stigma* simple, rarely lobed. *Pericarp* 1-2 or 4 celled. *Seeds* many. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ In the European Flora this order is distinguished by its *superior many-seeded ovary*, *axile placentæ*, and *regular flowers*, and by having *as many stamens as there are lobes to the corolla*. (LINDLEY.) Capsicum, Dulcamara.

Atropaceæ. *Gen.* Datura—Hyoscyamus—Atropa.

Diagnosis—In habit, leaf, inflorescence, calyx, ovary, fruit, and seeds, the Atropaceæ agree essentially with the Solanaceæ, but they differ in the *æstivation* of their corollas, being more or less *imbricated*, instead of *valvate;* in the *lobes* of the *corolla* being frequently somewhat *unequal*, in 1 or more stamens being more frequently *sterile;* and in the anthers being either *introrse* or *extrorse*, and always *dehiscing longitudinally*. (BENTLEY.) Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium, Tobacco.

* * The *absense*
from the *Labiatæ*,
than one in each cell, from

Labiatæ. *Gen*, Mentha—Salvia—Lavandula—
Diagnosis—*Calyx* tubular, regular or 2 lipped per
tent. *Corolla* 2 lipped, upper lip entire or bifid,
lower 3-fid. *Stamens* 4, didynamous, rarely 2.
Ovary free, 4 lobed. *Style* 1, from the base of the
lobes. *Stigma* bifid. *Fruit* in 1-4 nutlike portions.
Flowers often forming 2 cymes so placed as to resemble a whorl. (Babington.) Lavender, Peppermint, Rosemary, Spearmint.

Convolvulaceæ. *Gen.* Convolvulus.
Diagnosis—*Calyx* inferior, 5 parted, persistent, im
cate, often unequal. *Corolla* hypogynous, reg
plaited, deciduous. *Stamens* 4-5 from near the
of the corolla. *Ovary* 2-4 cells, few-seeded
rounded by an annular hypogynous disk. S
rarely 2. *Capsule* with the valves separati
the edges of the dissepiments, or burstin
versely. (Babington.)

* * The remarkably *imbricated calyx* and *turnin*
tinctive characters of this order among Eur
many other possess the latter ch
—Scammony.

Polygonaceæ. *Gen.* Polygonum—Rumex.

Diagnosis—*Perianth* 3-6 parted, imbricate. *Stamens* definite, from the base of the perianth. *Ovary* 1, free, with 1 erect ovule. *Styles* and *Stigmas*, several. *Fruit* not bursting, a triangular nut, naked or covered by the enlarged perianth. *Stipules* usually cohering in the shape of ochreæ. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ The *triangular fruit*, combined with *ochreate stipules*, are certain signs of this order, although the latter character is possessed by *Alchemilla.* (LINDLEY.) Rhubarb.

Euphorbiaceæ. *Gen.* Euphorbia—Mercurialis.

Diagnosis—*Flowers* monœcious. *Perianth* lobed or none. *Male-Flowers* of 1 or more stamens. *Anthers* 2 celled. *Female-Flowers* of 1 superior, 2-3 celled ovary. *Styles* 2-3. *Stigma* compound or simple. *Capsule* opening with elasticity, cells 2-3, with 1 or 2 suspended seeds in each. *Radicle* superior. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ The *tricoccous fruit*, together with *unisexual flowers*, distinctly marks the order. (LINDLEY.) Cascarilla, Castor Oil, Croton Oil, Kamela.

CLASS II.

ENDOGENÆ AND MONOCOTYLEDONES.

SUB-CLASS 2.—PETALOIDEÆ.

Orchidaceæ. *Gen.* Orchis.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 3, usually coloured. *Petals* 3, 2 above and 1 below (lip), frequently lobed and spurred, and unlike the others. *Stamens* 3, united in a central column, 2 lateral abortive, or the middle one abortive. *Pollen* powdery or adhering in masses. *Ovary* 1 celled, inferior, with 3 pari placentas. *Style* forming part of the column

the stamens. *Stigma* a viscid space in fr
column. *Capsule* 3 valved. *Seeds* ve
minute. *Testa* loose, netted. (BABINGTO

, The gynandrous flowers are a certain mark of
(LINDLEY.)

Iridaceæ. *Gen.* Iris—Crocus.

Diagnosis—*Perianth* tubular, 6 parted, pet
2 unequal rows. *Stamens* 3, epigynous,
the outer segments of the perianth.
bursting outwards. *Ovary* inferior, 3 cell
1. *Stigmas* 3, dilated, often like petals.
3 celled, 3 valved; valves bearing the dis
in the middle. *Seeds* many. (BABINGTON

, They are the only *triandrous endogens* with
perianth. (LINDLEY.)

Liliaceæ. *Gen.* Allium—Scilla.

Diagnosis—*Perianth* inferior, petal-like, 6
parted, or with 6 teeth. *Stamens* 6, inse
the receptacle or on the perianth. *Anth*
ing inwards. *Ovary* superior, 3 celled
many in each cell. *Style* 1. *Stigmas* 3 or
dry, capsular, bursting with 3 valves, be
dissepiment on their middle. (BABINGTON.)

Melanthaceæ. *Gen.* Colchicum.

Diagnosis—*Perianth* inferior, 6-7 parted.
6, on the receptacle or perianth. *Anthers*
below their middle, bursting outwards.
superior, 1 of 3 cells, or 3 of 1 cell, more or
nected. *Ovules* many. *Style* 1-3. *Fruit*
inwards, of 3 separate 1 celled follicles, or
less combined into a 3 celled septicidal
(BABINGTON.)

, No other endogens haye a 3 *parted superior p*
stamens, with the *anthers turned outwards.* (L

SUB-CLASS 3—GLUMACEÆ

aminaceæ. *Gen.* Avena—Hordeum—Secale—Triticum.

Diagnosis—*Flowers* perfect or unisexual, 1-2 or more seated on a common axis, which is contained within an involvucre of 2 (or 1) valves (glumes) or rarely none, the whole forming a locusta or spikelet. Each flower of 1 or 2 scales (paleæ) of which the outer or lower is simple and usually keeled, the inner with 2 veins or keels. *Hypogynous scales* 2, 3, or none. *Anthers* versatile, notched at both ends. *Ovary* 1 celled. *Styles* usually 2, rarely 1, or 3. *Leaves* with split sheaths. (BABINGTON.)

GRANULATED PREPARATIONS.

DOSE—1 DRACHM OR 1 TEASPOONFUL.

Ammonium Bromidum	2 grs.	in	60 grs.
Bismuthi Carbonas	2 grs.	„	60 grs.
Calcis Hypophosphitis	2 grs.	„	60 grs.
Cinchonidinum Citras	2 grs.	„	60 grs.
Cerii Nitras	1 gr.	„	60 grs.
Ferri Citras	3 grs.	„	60 grs.
„ „ c. Quinæ	3 grs.	„	60 grs.
„ Carbonas	2 grs.	„	60 grs.
„ Iodidi	1 gr.	„	60 grs.
„ Phosphas	1 grs.	„	60 grs.
Lithiæ Carbonas	2 grs.	„	60 grs.
Quiniæ Citras	1 gr.	„	60 grs.
Potassium Bromidum	2 grs.	„	60 grs.
„ Iodidum	2 grs.	„	60 grs.
Potassæ Nitratis	5 grs.	„	60 grs.
Sodium Bromidum	2 grs.	„	60 grs.
„ Iodidum	2 grs.	„	60 grs.

SUPPOSITORIES.

Alterative.

Mercurial Oint., 5 grs. (*Off.*)

Anthelmintic.

Santonine, 5 grs.

Astringent.

Tannic Acid, 3 grs. (*Off.*)
Powdered Galls, 5 grs.
Iron Alum, 3 grs.
Sulphate of Copper, 2 grs.

Astringent & Sedative.

Galls, 5 grs; Opium, 1 gr.
Ac. Lead, 3 grs.; Op 1 gr. (*Off.*)

Caustic.

Dried Sulphate of Zinc, 10 grs.

Cicatrising & Emollient.

Powdered Borax, 5 grs.
Oxide of Bismuth, 10 grs.
Oxide of Zinc, 10 grs.

Purgative.

Aloin, 1 gr.; Soap, 5 grs.
Elaterium, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Gamboge, 3 grs.
Podophyllin, 1 gr.

Sedative.

Morphia Hyd., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (*Off.*)
Ext. Belladonna, 2 grs.
Ext. Henbane, 5 grs.
Powdered Opium, 2 grs.

'ESSARIES OR VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES.

Antacid.

bonate of Soda, 15 grs.

lterative and Resolvent.

le of Lead, 5 grs.
ide of Lead, 5 grs.
opine $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.
e of Potassium, 10 grs.
ide of Potassium, 10 grs.
urial Ointment, 30 grs.

Astringent.

, in powder, 15 grs.
& Catechu, *ass.*, 15 grs.
Alum, 10 grs.
ite of Lead, 7 grs.
tate of Lead, 5 grs.
vdered Opium, 2 grs.
o in Powder, 10 grs.
l Sulph. of Iron, 18 grs.
c Acid, 10 grs.
ic Acid, 10 grs.

Hæmostatic.

Perchlor. of Iron, cry., 5 grs.
Persulph. of Iron, sol., 15 grs.

Caustic.

Red Oxide, Mercury, 2 grs.
Dried Sulph. of Iron, 10 grs.

Cicatrising and Emollient.

Oxide of Bismuth, 15 grs.
Borax, in powder, 15 grs.
Oxide of Zinc, 15 grs.

Deoderant.

Carbolate of Lime, 15 grs.
Carbolic Acid, 2 grs.

Sedative.

Atropine, $\frac{1}{40}$ gr.
Extract of Belladonna, 3 grs.
Extract of Hemlock, 3 grs.
Morphia Hyd., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Opium, in powder, 2 grs.

URETHRAL SUPPOSITORIES,

OR MEDICATED BOUGIES.

(Cylinders, 2¼ inches long; diameter, No. 9 Bougie.)

Acetate of Lead, ½, ⅔, ¾ gr.
Nitrate of Silver, ¼ gr.
Tannic Acid, 1 gr.
Extr. of Belladonna, 2 grs.
Extr. of Opium, 2 grs.

White Bismuth, 10 grs.
White Bismuth, 10 grs.
Acetate of Lead, ½ gr.
Perchlor. of Iron, ½, ¾, 1

One of the following combinations may be used to forr
the Bougie :—

Theobroma Oil, when melted, solidifies at 72°.
Stearine of Cocoa Nut Oil " 75°.
4 of Stearine and 2 of Mutton Fat " 79°.
4 of Stearine and 1 of Spermaceti " 80°.

MEDICATED PLEDGETS OF COTTON,

Weighing 30 *grs. each.*

Bromide of Potassium, 4 grs.
Iodide of Potassium, 4 grs.
Iodine, 2 grs.
Matico Tincture, ½ dr.

Morphia Hyd., ¾ gr.
Persulphate of Iron, 3 gr
Tannic Acid, 2½ grs.

TABLE

Shewing the proportion in which some of the more powerful Medicines are contained in their Pharmacopœial Compounds.

NAME.	PREPARATION.	PROPORTION.	DOSE.
ANTIMONY.			
Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. Co.	*Sulphide*	1 in 5	5 to 10 grs.
Pulv. Antimonialis	*Oxide*	1 in 3	3 to 10 grs.
Vin. Antimoniale	*Tartrate*	1 gr. in ½ oz.	5 to 60 m.
ARSENIOUS ACID.			
Liq. Arsenicalis		1 gr. in 2 drs.	2 to 8 m.
" Arsen. Hydrochlor.		1 gr. in 2 drs.	2 to 8 m.
ATROPIA.			
Liquor. Atropiæ	*Atropia*	1 gr. in 2 drs.	1 m.
" Atropiæ Sulph.	*Sulphate*	1 gr. in 2 drs.	1 to 2 m.
Unguent. Atropiæ	*Atropia*	1 gr. in 1 dr.	
BELLADONNA.			
Linim. Belladonna	*Root*	1 in 1	
Tinct. Belladonnæ	*Leaves*	1 in 20	5 to 20 m.
CANTHARIDES.			
Acetum Cantharides	*Powder*	1 in 10.	
Charta Epispastica		1 in 8.	
Emp. Calefaciens		1 in 24.	
" Cantharidis		1 in 3.	
Liq. Epispasticus		1 in 2½.	
Tinct. Cantharidis		1 in 88.	5 to 20 m.
Ung. Cantharidis		1 in 8.	

CHLOROFORUM.

NAME.	PREPARATION.	PROPORTION.	DOSE.
Æther Chloricus	*(not Officinal)*	1 vol. in 10	10 to 30 m.
Linim. Chloroformi		1 vol. in 2	
Spiritus Chloroformi		1 vol. in 20	20 to 60 m.
Tinctura Chloroformi Co.		1 vol. in 10	10 to 20 m.
CINCHONA.			
Decoct. Cinchonæ	*Yellow Bark*	1 in 16	1 to 2 oz.
Extract Cinchonæ Liq.	*do.*	4 in 1	10 to 30 m.
Infus. Cinchonæ	*do.*	1 in 20	1 to 2 oz.
Mist. Ferri Aromat.	*Pale Bark*	1 in 16	1 to 2 oz.
Tinct. Cinchonæ	*Yellow Bark*	1 in 5	½ to 1½ dr
" " Co.	*Pale Bark*	1 in 10	½ to 2 drs.
COLCHICUM.			
Tinctura Colchici	*Seed*	1 in 8	10 to 30 m.
Vinum Colchici	*Corm*	1 in 5	10 to 30 m.
DIGITALIS.			
Infusum Digitalis	*Leaves*	3 grs. in 1 oz.	2 to 4 drs.
Tinctura Digitalis	*do.*	1 in 8	10 to 30 m.
ERGOTA.			
Extractum Ergotæ Liq.	*Powder*	1 in 1	10 to 30 m.
Infusum Ergotæ	*do.*	1 in 40	1 to 2 oz.
Tinctura Ergotæ	*do.*	1 in 4	10 to 60 m.
HEMLOCK.			
Cataplasma Conii	*Powdered Leaves*	1 in 4	
Tinctura Conii	*Fruit*	1 in 8	20 to 60 m.
Vapor Coniæ	*Extract*	6 gr. in 1 oz.	

IPECACUANHA

NAME.	PREPARATION.	PROPORTION.	DOSE.
Pil. Conii Comp.	*Powder*	1 in 6	5 to 10 grs.
Pil. Ipecac. c. Scilla		1 in 16⅔ *Pulv.*	5 to 10 grs.
Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.		1 in 10	5 to 15 grs.
Troch. Ipecacuanhæ		¼ gr. in each	1 to 3.
Troch. Morph. et Ipec.		1-12th gr. in each	1 to 3.
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ	*Root*	1 in 20	expect. .. 5 to 40 m. emetic .. 3 to 6 drs.

OPIUM.

Confectio Opii	*Powder*	1 in 40	5 to 20 grs.
Emplastrum Opii	*do.*	1 in 10	
Enema Opii	*Tincture*	15 m. in 1 oz.	1 to 2 oz.
Extract. Opii	*Gum*	2 in 1	½ to 2 grs.
" " Liq.	*Extract*	1 in 20	10 to 40.
Linim. Opii	*Tincture*	1 in 2	
Liq. Morph. Acet.	*Morph. Acet.*	1 gr. in 2 drs.	10 to 60 m.
" " Hydroch.	*Morph. Hyd.*	1 gr. in 2 drs.	10 to 60 m.
Pil. Ipecac. c. Scillæ	*Powder*	1 in 16⅔ *Pulv.*	5 to 10 grs.
" Plumb. c. Opio	*do.*	1 in 8	3 to 5 grs.
" Saponis Co.	*do.*	1 in 6	3 to 5 grs.
Pulv. Cretæ Ar. c. Opio.	*do.*	1 in 40	10 to 40 grs.
" Ipecac. Comp.	*do.*	1 in 10	5 to 15 grs.
" Kino Comp.	*do.*	1 in 20	5 to 20 grs.
" Opii. Comp.	*do.*	1 in 10	2 to 5 grs.
Tinct. Camph. Comp.	*do.*	1 gr. in ½ oz.	15 to 60 m.
" Opii	*do.*	1 in 15	5 to 40 m.
" " Ammon	*do.*	1 gr. in 96	30 to 60 m.
Trochisei Morphiæ	*Morphiæ Hyd*	1-36th gr. in each	1 to 3.
" " et Ipecac	*do.*	1-36th gr. in each	1 to 3.
" Opii	*Extract*	1-10th gr. in each.	
Vinum Opii	*do.*	1 in 20	10 to 40.

Tinct.			
Ung. Iodi	Iod		10 to
Vapor Iodi	*Tinct. of Io*		

SCAMMONY.

Conf. Scammonii	*Gum*	1 in 3.	3 to 10 grs.
Ext. Coloc Comp.	*Resin*	1 in 7.	½ to 2 oz.
Mist. Scammonii	*do*	1 gr. in ½ oz.	5 to 10 grs.
Pil. Coloc. Comp.	*Gum*	1 in 3.	5 to 10 gr
" " et Hyos	*do*	1 in 4½	10 to 20
Pulv. Scammon. Co.	*do*	1 in 2.	

MERCURY.

			3 to 8
Hydrarg. c. Creta	*Oxide*	1 part in 3.	
Liquor. Hydrarg. Nit. Ac.	*Metal*	1 in 1½.	
" " Perchlor.	*Perchloride*	1 gr. in 2 oz.	½ to
Lorio " Hava	*do*	9 grs. in 5 oz.	
" " Nigra	*Subchloride*	3 grs. in 1 oz.	
Pil. "	*Oxide*	1 in 3.	
" " Chlor Co.	*Subchloride*	1 in 5.	

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BRITISH WEIGHTS.

		GRAINS.	MINIMS.	GRAMMES.
1 lb.	= 16 oz.	= 7000	= 7680	= 453·5825.
1 oz.		= 437·5	= 480	= 28·3495.
1 dr.		= 54·68	= 60	= 3·5436.
1 gr.	$\frac{1}{252\cdot456}$ cubic inch of water			= ·0648.

FRENCH METRICAL WEIGHTS.

	GRAMMES.	OZ.	GRS.
1 kilogramme	= 1000	= 35	120.
1 hectogramme	= 100	= 3	230¾.
1 decagramme	= 10	=	154½.
*1 gramme	= 1	= nearly	15½.
1 decigramme	= ·1	= "	1½.
1 centigramme	= ·01	= "	$\frac{1}{7}$.
1 milligramme	= ·001	= "	$\frac{1}{70}$.

* The weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° c. or 39·2 F.

BRITISH MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	GRAINS.	MINIMS.	LITRES.
1 gallon...C = 8 pts.	= 70,000	= 76,800	= 4·543487
1 pint ...O = 20 oz.	= 8750	= 9600	= ·567936
1 ounce fl.oz. = 8 drs.	= 437·5	= 480	= ·028396
1 dram. fl.dr. = 60 m.	= 54·68	= 60	= ·003549
1 m.......m.	= ·91	= 1	= ·000059

FRENCH MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	CUB. CENT.	GRAMMES.		
1 litre	= 1000	= 1000	= nearly	35¼ oz.
1 decilitre	= 100	= 100	= "	3½
1 centilitre	= 10	= 10	= "	170 m.
1 millitre	= 1	= 1	= "	17 "

BRITISH AND FRENCH LINEAL MEASURES.

BRITISH.	FRENCH.
1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches.	*1 metre = 39·37079 i
1 foot = 12 ,,	1 decimetre = 3·93708
1 inch = $\frac{1}{39 \cdot 1393}$ sec. pendul.	1 centimetre = 0·39371
1 line = $\frac{1}{12}$ inch.	1 millimetre = 0·03937

* A metre = the ten-millionth part of a quarter of the mer dian of the earth.

RULES FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRICAL INTO BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

FROM THE ANGLO-FRENCH READY RECKONER,

By R. Rickard.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Grammes to Ounces.........Multiply by 20 and divide by 56
,, to Pounds.........Divide by 454.
Kilos. to Pounds...........Multiply by 1000 and divide by 454

TROY WEIGHT.

Grammes to Grains...... ..Multiply by 10,000 and divide by
,, to Ounces........ ,, 29 ,,
Kilos. to Pounds .... ,, 300 ,,

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Litres to Gallons..........Multiply by 22 and divide by 10
,, to Pints............ ,, 200 ,,

LINEAL MEASURES.

Millimetres to Inches ....Multiply by 10 and divide by
Metres to Yards .... ,, 70 ,,

SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

Sq. Centims. to Sq. Inches ..Multiply by 31 and divide by
,, Decims. to ,, Feet.... ,, 10 ,,
,, Metres to ,, Yards .. ,, 61 ,,

SOLID MEASURE.

Cu. Centims. to Cu. Inches..Multiply by 44 and divide
,, *Decims. to* ,, Feet.... ,, 111 ,,
,, *Metres to* ,, Yards .. ,, 310 ,,

ELEMENTARY BODIES CONTAINED IN THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

Elementary Bodies.	Symbols and Equivalents.			
	Old System.		New System.	
Aluminium	Al	13·75	**Al**	**27·5**
Antimony (*Stibium*)	Sp	122	**Sb**	**122**
Arsenic	As	75	**As**	**75**
Barium	Ba	68·5	**Ba**	**137**
Bismuth	Bi	210	**Bi**	**210**
Boron	B	11	**B**	**11**
Bromine	Br	80	**Br**	**80**
Cadmium	Cd	56	**Cd**	**112**
Calcium	Ca	20	**Ca**	**40**
Carbon	C	6	**C**	**12**
Cerium	Ce	46	**Ce**	**92**
Chlorine	Cl	35·5	**Cl**	**35·5**
Chromium	Cr	26·25	**Cr**	**52·5**
Copper (*Cuprum*)	Cu	31·75	**Cu**	**63·5**
Gold (*Aurum*)	Au	196·5	**Au**	**196·5**
Hydrogen	H	1	**H**	**1**
Iodine	I	127	**I**	**127**
Iron (*Ferrum*)	Fe	28	**Fe**	**56**
Lead (*Plumbum*)	Pb	103·5	**Pb**	**207**
Lithium	L	7	**L**	**7**
Magnesium	Mg	12	**Mg**	**24**
Manganese	Mn	27·5	**Mn**	**55**
Mercury (*Hydrargyrum*)	Hg	100	**Hg**	**200**
Nitrogen	N	14	**N**	**14**
Oxygen	O	8	**O**	**16**
Phosphorus	P	31	**P**	**31**
Platinum	Pt	98·5	**Pt**	**197**
Potassium (*Kalium*)	K	39	**K**	**39**
Silver (*Argentum*)	Ag	108	**Ag**	**108**
Sodium (*Natrium*)	Na	23	**Na**	**23**
Sulphur	S	16	**S**	**32**
Tin (*Stannum*)	Sn	59	**Sn**	**118**
Zinc	Zn	32·5	**Zn**	**65**

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Drew, Barron & Co., 1 to 7, Bush Lane, London, E.C.

Hearon, Squire & Francis, 5, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

Evans, Sons & Co., 56, Hanover Street, Liverpool.

Raimes & Co., 58, Hanover Street, Liverpool.

Sumner, R., & Co., 50a, Lord Street, & 45, Cable Street, Liverpool.

Clay, Dod & Case, 52, St. Ann's Street, Liverpool.

Johnson, J. H. & S., 7, Church Street, & 8, Whitechapel, Liverpool.

Taylor, Blood & Co., Home's Buildings, Concert Street, Liverpool.

Sang & Barker, Barony Street, Edinburgh.

Woolley, James, 69, Market Street, Manchester.

DRUG BROKER.

Robinson, Joseph F., 9, Orange Court, Liverpool.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

Dunn & Co., 9, Princes Sq., Finsbury, London, E.C.

Johnson & Son, 18, Basinghall St., London, E.C.

Johnson, Matthey & Co., 77, 78, 79, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

Pontifex & Wood, Farringdon Works, Shoe Lane, *London*, E.C., & Millwall, London, E.

Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds & Hunslet.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN.

Mather, W., 14, Bath St., Newgate St., London, E.C. 19, Hanging Ditch, & 109, Chester Rd., Manches.

Robinson & Son, Wheat Bridge Mills, nr. Chesterfield, & 17, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.

Dixon, Dean & Co., 8, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

Jackson, W. & H. (Sponge Merchants), 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool.

Jackson, H., Old Post Office Place, & 29, School Lane, Liverpool.

Austin & Co., 65, Cornwallis Street, Liverpool.

Foggitt, William, Market Place, Thirsk.

PILL BOX MANUFACTURERS.

Austin & Co., 65, Cornwallis Street, Liverpool.

Robinson & Son, Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield.

WHOLESALE DRYSALTERS, OIL AND COLOURMEN.

Mathews, John, & Co., Hatton Garden, Liverpool.

Minton, R. R., & Co., Cheapside, Liverpool.

Taylor, John, 6, Gradwell Street, Liverpool.

Webster, T., & Co., 11a, South Castle St., Liverpool.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS.

Mathews, John, & Co., Hatton Garden, Liverpool.

Minton, R. R., & Co., Cheapside, Liverpool.

VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.

Mathews, John, & Co., Hatton Garden, Liverpool.

Minton, R. R., & Co., Cheapside, Liverpool.

GREASE MANUFACTURERS.

Mathews, John, & Co., Hatton Garden, Liverpool.

MEDICAL LABEL PRINTE

Blake & Mackenzie, 6, School Lane,

Fearnall, W., 12, Old Post Office
School Lane, Liverpool.

Wilkinson, J. F., Guttenberg Pr
Ellor Street, Pendleton, Manc

WHOLESALE PERFUMERS & FANCY S

Hovenden, R., & Sons, 5, Gt. Marlboro
and 93 & 95, City Road, Londo

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER of the "M

Greensill, T. S., Chemist, Douglas,

IMPORTERS of FOREIGN NATURAL MIN

Ingram & Co., 35, Bucklersbury, Lo

PHOTOGRAPHIC & CHEMICAL APPARA

Rouch, W. W. & Co., 180, Strand, Lo

WHOLESALE HOMŒOPATHIC CH

Thompson & Capper, 55, Bold Street,

BOXWOOD LINEN-MARKER MANUF

Hadlow, F. V., Engraver, Brighton.

WRITING INK MANUFACTU

Webster, T. & Co., 11a, South Castle

ACETIC ACID MANUFACTU

Dunn & Co., 9, Princes Sq., Finsbu

BARBER'S
ORIGINAL
CRIMSON MARKING INK,
Which changes to an Indelible Black.

The distinguishing characteristics of this Ink, are,—
That it is perfectly fluid;—flows freely from the Pen;—changes instantaneously from Red to Black;—and when thus fixed by heat, **cannot be obliterated by washing.**

CAUTION.—Several persons having brought out imitations of this Ink, the Inventor has affixed his Signature and Trade Mark to the Wrapper, without which it is not Genuine.

In Bottles, at 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, *and* 6*s. each.*

BARBER'S
IMPROVED
ARTIFICIAL IVORY
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